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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Leaders Plan, Securities Rise

Edge Talks Ticklish Tariffs

Germany Waits on Good Sense

Dr. Nitobe Criticizes Japan

Youth Flowers for Olympics

Obedient Dog Leaps From Air

NEW YORK stirs with news of the Government and banking interests coöperating in a pool to help business revival in still more ways. Formation is expected of a $50,000,000 company whose debentures would be sold to banks and the proceeds lent to manufacturers to buy materials at present low prices and employ many persons now idle. Another plan calls for a $30,000,000 wheat pool, to take over the Farm Board holdings and stabilize the wheat price. Optimism affecting banking and revivifying industry is reflected in the stock market—which experiences its best day of the year.

¶ French Premier Herriot receives American Ambassador Edge's protest that new French pacts and quotas are grossly unfair to American goods—to copper, radios, fruits, and such. The Premier promises to consider the complaint, but intimates that France has a memory and just possibly some faint method in its madness. France remembers that it was really the United States that started all this world-wide tariff tangle—its Smoot-Hawley pay-as-you-enter law being about the only made-in-America thing that is taller than a skyscraper.

¶ Germany completes emergency measures for halting violence, but withholds their application. Warring political parties are appealed to by the Government to restrain their own members, making drastic official action unnecessary. The police charge the Fascist Brown Shirts with five bad incidents. The German people are undergoing their severest strain, but even a determined Government waits patiently upon a known factor—the hard common sense of the German people.

¶ Dr. Inazo Nitobe tells the Williamstown Institute of Politics Japan has wavered in allegiance to its charter oath. He analyzes the oath's five articles, finding, in particular, that Japan has not adhered to the promise of a rule by popular majority. Its public assemblies have not represented all the people. Public opinion has been poisoned by blackmail and bribery. He wishes Japan to return to its oath pledge to "follow the just laws of heaven and earth." And that could do far more than benefit Japan—it could set a jarring and wholesome example to all the other nations.

¶ Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, Texas girl, breaks two world records in succession to win the javelin throw and 80-meter hurdles at the Xth Olympiad. During the five opening days top marks fall as never before. Track and field conditions approximate perfection, but only partly explain. The world's youth has accepted a great scheme and flowers once in four years with the event. Athletes male and female learn and lay hold upon their mental strength. They push past their limitations at a thrilling whisper—Biceps do not actually win the discus throw nor flying legs the race.

¶ Johnstown, Penna., sees the bonus army thousands start for home in many states. They ride train cushions on tickets paid for by some unidentified donor. Mayor Eddie McCloskey wonders how he will meet debts of $2000 left behind. Thousands who did not sympathize with the veterans' methods for forcing money out of the Government, sympathize with their destitute condition. Organization of the proposed Khaki Shirts seems to languish. Perhaps it couldn't do otherwise. The announced purpose was "to turn the Government back into the hands of the people"—and the puzzled people just didn't know they had ever let it go.

¶ The Reconstruction Finance Corporation dispenses its huge relief funds with one hand held conservatively behind its back. The city of Detroit is loaned $1,800,000 for two years at 3 per cent to piece out a $10,000,000 bond issue for welfare purposes. The request of Governor Pinchot for $10,000,000 has been refused until Chairman Atlee Pomerene is shown what the Pennsylvania Legislature proposes to do. The corporation appears to have something important to ask those who ask it for help—What's doing to help yourself?

¶ St. Catharines, Ont., sees aviating dog trust himself completely to aviating man. Hal Brooker, wearing a parachute, steps from the wing of a plane at 1800 feet and calls to his dog Cal, also properly parachuted, to follow him into space. Without any hesitation, confiding Cal rains down after his master. Unhurt, they land in a field, Cal emitting a triumphant bark. Long, long ago the man and the dog made pact that they would carry on as one and stand or fall together—and the silly old canine just never has forgotten.

Tennis Ball Makes Novel Mail Sack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

A LONE tennis ball recently found its way into His Majesty's mails not as a parcel but as a safe repository for messages.

When the steamer Otranto en route to England diverted its course to the lovely Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean, a crew from the cable station came out in a surf boat and picked up a barrel containing fresh goods and gifts from the passengers.

The cable company officers placed a tin, holding mail matter, carefully soldered, in a bucket, also the tennis ball which had been slit and then covered with sealing wax. Apparently the ball was a last-moment bright idea, for when it was opened at Fremantle in Western Australia, it was found to contain letters.

French Regret American View On Debt Issue

Favor Economic Parley, However, on Account of Gold Standard

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 5—The United States Government's desire to bar discussions of debts and tariffs from the agenda of the proposed economic conference is universally regretted in France. The general conclusion is that any discussion of the world's economic situation which is so limited in scope must be sterile in results.

The apparent unwillingness of the United States to abandon its highly protective tariff is viewed as a serious obstacle to negotiation of the Franco-American commercial treaty for which the American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, has just made definite proposals to the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot.

France would like to see the scope of the economic conference kept as wide as possible but does not approve of Senator Borah's proposal that disarmament be discussed there, since disarmament isn't primarily an economic question but rather a political one, which the Geneva Disarmament Conference is better qualified to consider than any other assembly.

Change in Sentiment

The economic conference is no longer the bogey which it originally appeared to France to be. From viewing the project with suspicion, the Government has swung round to the point where something approaching enthusiasm can be felt for the gathering.

At the bottom of this change of attitude is the French determination to adhere, and the French desire that other nations should adhere, to the gold standard. It will be remembered that one of the most definite results, perhaps the most tangible result, of the visit of M. Pierre Laval, then Prime Minister, to Washington last November was the agreement reached with President Hoover that France and the United States would both continue on the gold standard.

France was extremely gratified with this agreement, and has consistently opposed any tendency to break away from what it considers to be the world's financial and monetary anchor in a stormy sea.

Controlled Currency Opposed

At first it was felt that the economic conference, which will deal principally with monetary questions, was being planned primarily to promote the adoption of some form of controlled or regulated currency with an international circulation. Certain statements emanating from England tended to foster this opinion. Before long French newspapers were describing the proposed conference as a British conspiracy to drag France off the gold standard.

These suspicions have now been allayed, chiefly as a result of the findings of the League of Nations gold committee and the resolution recently adopted by the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. Both these documents are considered to provide irrefutable justification for maintenance of the gold standard.

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THINGS PRESENT

With all due respects to the time-honored Monroe Doctrine, what history may record and laud as the "Stimson Doctrine" has been promulgated with far-reaching effects for peace in the Western Hemisphere. The editorial on the subject will repay your reading.

There is a valuable idea or two for the housewife in "Some Vegetable Hints" on the Household page. And the family might smack their lips over some of that lime marmalade and green tomato preserves!

"Literature of Childhood, 1840," on the Home Forum, is worth a few minutes of your time. And if you like "Dixie" (and who doesn't?), there is an interesting story of how it was composed.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow, Professor Carver will have something to say in reply to the question: How much revenue could the Government get from a tax on distilled spirits? Are you providing wide distribution for his "Prohibition Facts"?

An illustrated story on the oldest public building in America will appear on tomorrow's Antiques and Interior Decoration page.

CITY CAMPAIGNS YIELD MILLIONS IN REPAIR WORK

Relief Expenses Reduced 50 Per Cent in Some Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Expenditure of approximately $44,600,000 on home modernizing activity and property improvement with work opportunities for thousands has been pledged by citizens of 62 cities, according to a check made by the Department of Commerce.

Seventy-two additional cities have undertaken similar campaigns, but have not yet submitted reports on the amounts spent for materials and labor, officials said. About 50 other cities are contemplating campaigns.

Reports indicate that the amount of remodeling and repair work actually accomplished closely corresponds to the amount pledged. Thousands of jobs have been made. Where successful modernizing campaigns have been conducted, calls on the community chest and other charitable organizations, the department found, have been reduced as much as 50 per cent in some cases.

Ten cities have reported campaigns running into millions of dollars subscribed for repair or remodeling work on residential property and pledges in 26 other cities have amounted to from $100,000 to $1,000,000. Portland, Ore., leads with a total of approximately $10,548,000 for property improvement. Other cities where campaigns have run into millions are Cincinnati, Ohio, $4,500,000; Spokane, Wash., $4,100,000; Duluth, Minn., $3,700,000; Richmond, Va., $2,527,000; Rochester, N. Y., $3,500,000; Sacramento, Calif., $2,300,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $2,000,000; Lincoln, Neb., $1,800,000; Galesburg, Ill., $1,005,000, and Birmingham, Ala., $1,000,000.

The work accomplished in these campaigns has varied, according to the department, from small household tasks to the complete remodeling of a house. Subscriptions have ranged from 50 cents to $5000. Heating, lighting and plumbing systems have been brought up to date as a part of the campaign; rooms have been redecorated; new floors laid; roofs repaired, and the architectural plans of houses changed to afford more comfort and convenience. Landscaping has beautified grounds.

Two general plans, the home improvement and the man-a-block, have been followed in organizing the various campaigns. In the home improvement plan, local organizations sponsor the campaign, appealing to home owners.

The committee on home modernizing of the Bureau of Standards is acting in an educational and advisory capacity in the campaign, maintaining contact with the various cities and acting as a clearing house for information.

MacDonald Ready To Visit America On Debt Mission

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 5—If it seems desirable the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will go to Washington to negotiate a friendly settlement of the debt question with the United States—but not until after the Presidential election.

Such is the inference drawn here from an authoritative statement made today shortly after Mr. MacDonald's departure to resume the holiday which he interrupted to preside over the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald, it is averred, does not believe the time has yet come to broach the subject of the American debt and he certainly is not going to Washington soon—as has been reported. But when the right moment arrives he is prepared to do anything that seems most effective to come to a settlement that will be friendly to the United States and fair to the Lausanne negotiators.

Mr. MacDonald is determined neither to "hold up" the United States nor help to form a united European front of debtors.

Securities Soar; Commodities Rise

The upward surge in the securities market is regarded as one of the most heartening developments in the financial world for a great many months. Bonds as well as stocks have participated, the former making one of the greatest single advances ever recorded with a rise of 15 per cent in two months. On a percentage basis, stocks, too have made a remarkable recovery, industrials rising 45 per cent from the lows made less than a month ago. These gains are not considered the result of any single influence, but the cumulative response to the many recent constructive developments centering at Washington, the triumphant emergence of the dollar from its exchange ordeal and the improved outlook for world stability arising out of the Lausanne conference.

Commodities, too, have joined the procession. For fully a month there has been a strengthening of the price level, enlivened by substantial gains in specific items. Hogs made a spectacular advance of about 100 per cent; cotton and wheat rose encouragingly from their lows and this week there have been gains in tin, zinc, copper, lead and rubber. Sugar is up ½ cent from the lows and butter and eggs today made new highs for the year.

Bank Group and Government Seek Union to Aid Business

Discuss Formation of $50,000,000 Corporation for Lending Funds to Manufacturers for Raw Materials to Put Into Production

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—A plan for coöperation between the Government and the banking powers to effect a nation-wide business revival, giving a spurt to manufacturing and industry generally, and through this means to provide employment on a huge scale, is being worked out here today.

The proposal took definite shape at a meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday between Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the committee engaged in spreading the benefits of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, and Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board and until recently chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Others present were Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mr. Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

Among the many proposals being discussed the one believed most likely to be adopted is the formation of a $50,000,000 corporation whose debentures would be sold to the banks, the proceeds to be lent by this new company to manufacturers for the purpose of purchasing raw materials at the present low prices and entering into a program of production designed to stimulate industry and give employment to many now idle.

Another plan calls for a $30,000,000 pool to operate in wheat, this body to be headed by Mr. Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago, prominent grain operator, and elimination of the Government, through the Federal Farm Board, as a heavy seller of wheat. This latter would be accomplished by purchasing the Farm Board's 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, all that remains of the 250,000,000 it held a year ago. By thus putting the Farm Board out of the market, and by taking advantage of the fact that this year's wheat crop is expected to be the smallest since 1925, it is believed that the wheat prices could be stabilized at a higher level.

The plan of revival as it now stands, according to authorities within financial circles, is fourfold:

1. Formation of a private corporation, to whose capital banks would

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PEACE IN EUROPE DECLARED TO LIE ON TRADE LINES

Economic Pacts Instead of Treaty Squabbles Said to Be Solution

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 5—German, French and Italian authorities agreed at the Institute of Politics here today that economic agreements among European powers—rather than attempts to revise peace treaties—offer the most practical solution for present difficulties.

Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago drew a picture of Europe headed toward eventual war if extremists in the defeated powers of the World War combine to insist upon treaty revision. Opposite this prospect he sketched the possibility that revision itself, even if accomplished in peace, would lead to war. He sees less hope of European accord in the latter course.

In this dilemma, where action or inaction on the political framework of post-war Europe appears equally dubious, there is a way out through economic accords, Professor Schmitt and other speakers declared.

It is in the economic rather than the political field that the waters of post-war Europe have been most roiled by the treaties, according to these members of the institute from countries most affected. A German view at the opposite pole from that of Herr Adolf Hitler, Nazi leader, was given by Professor Schmitt when he said that the treaties are sound on their political side.

"The general settlement is, in my opinion," he stated, "the soundest that Europe has ever known, from a political point of view. Sound not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

17—Revenue From Beer

HOW much revenue could the Government get from a beer tax?

Nobody knows. There are many guesses, most of them obviously biased. All that we really know is how much the Government actually got from its excise on fermented liquors before we had prohibition. As used by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the term "fermented liquors" includes all alcoholic liquors except distilled spirits; that is, it includes all beer, ale, and wine.

The Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive, show that the excise on all fermented liquors averaged a little over $78,000,000 a year. To raise $1,000,000,000 a year from that source, as some of the wets are claiming we could, the people would have to drink more than twelve times as much beer as they did before the World War, or the tax would have to be more than twelve times as high on the same quantity.

In those years, from 1913 to 1917, most of the country was covered with a network of saloons. The saloon was a most efficient agency for pushing the sale of drink. Wets say that the saloon must not come back. What other agency could sell as much beer as the saloon used to sell? If it did, would it be any better than the saloon?

Besides, there are many more dry states now than there were before the World War. People in the 10 or 12 remaining wet states would have to sit up nights to drink as much beer as the country drank before the war.

ALIENS SHINE ON FIFTH DAY OF OLYMPICS

Italy, Finland, Japan Win; Miss Didrikson Makes Second World Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug 5 — The United States, on its way to another unofficial Olympic championship, was checked, temporarily at least, yesterday as athletes from Italy, Finland and Japan wrote a thrilling chapter in the chronicle of the Xth Olympiad track and field competition.

It was another day of superlative performances. There were four events in which final competitions were held, and in each one the Olympic record was bettered, and in two instances world records were established.

The combination of a well-groomed and fast track, firm turf, and a series of moderately warm days, plus a certain edge that comes with keen rivalry and international harmony, are resulting in an unusually long list of records for athletic posterity to aim at.

Luigi Beccali, Italy, won the 1500-meter run in 3m. 5.2s. Matti H. Jarvinen, Finland, threw the javelin 238 ft. 7 in., to win his favorite event. Chuhei H. Nambu, Japan, established a world mark of 51 ft. 7 in., in the running hop, step and jump.

In women's competition, Mildred Babe Didrikson, United States, won the 80-meter hurdles in 11.7s., a world record.

The day really belonged to the stalwart sons of Finland, for, in addition to Jarvinen's fine performance, two of his team mates, Math K. Sippala and Eino Penttila, won second and third places, respectively.

Thus, in the colorful Olympic victory ceremony, Finnish flags flew from each of the three masts. Finland became the second nation to make a "grand slam," the United States having achieved that honor Wednesday.

Jarvinen's first throw exceeded the previous Olympic mark of 218ft 6¼in., made in 1928 by E. H. Lundquist, Sweden. As his throwing arm unlimbered, Jarvinen's throws came nearer and nearer his own world record, but stopped approximately five feet short of the mark.

Gottfried Wiemann, Germany, placed fourth, Lee Bartlett, United

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

JAPANESE WARN MARSHAL CHANG OF FIRM ACTION

Punitive Move Planned If Volunteers Press Attacks in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 5—Diplomatic observers place two interpretations on the War Office statement threatening a punitive expedition against Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang in the event that his volunteers continue "disturbing the peace of Manchuria."

The first is that a punitive expedition of considerable extent is really envisaged and that the army, following its usual tactics, is justifying its intended movements in advance. The second interpretation is that the statement is largely a bluff and intended to frighten the Chinese into discontinuing resistance.

Competent commentators think both hypotheses are partly correct, but believe an extensive expedition beginning with a movement into Jehol is quite likely if the army deems such advisable.

A statement published today asserts that Marshal Chang deliberately organized the present guerrilla raids with a view to recovering lost provinces and divided Manchuria into five military districts and 20 subdistricts, sending agents supplied with arms and money with orders to start raids as soon as the kaoliang crops were high enough to offer concealment.

It is asserted that Marshal Chang appointed Gen. Wang Chih-yu, who was commander of the Peitahying barracks in Mukden at the time of the outbreak of the dispute last September, chief of his troops at Jehol, numbering five brigades, from which the nucleus of the guerrilla bands has been drawn.

The statement concludes: "If the Chang Hsiao-liang clique persists in repeating their desperate attempts despite their previous failures, they will only complicate the situation and cause grave consequences."

Meantime guerrilla raids are continuing, but the Japanese claim most of them have been successfully repulsed. A Yingkow report says the combined Manchukuo - Japanese forces defeated a guerrilla force numbering 2400 northeast of the city, killing 30. The guerrillas fled into the kaoliang fields after brief engagements. The Japanese defeated a second guerrilla column, capturing 20 prisoners.

A guerrilla detachment again raided Haicheng before dawn, forcing a temporary suspension of railway service. Simultaneously a second detachment numbering 300 attacked Tashihchiao, causing some casualties before fleeing into the fields.

Mukden reported guerrilla groups active at a dozen points, demoralizing the South Manchurian Railway service.

La Salle's Exploits On American Soil Marked by Rouen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROUEN, France—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the annexation by France of Louisiana in 1682 by Robert Cavelier de la Salle, discoverer of the Ohio, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, has been appropriately celebrated by the explorer's home town, Rouen, with an exposition of documents dealing with early French exploits in what is now the United States.

Mr. Warrington Dawson, author, journalist, and now special attaché to the United States embassy in Paris, coöperated with the Rouen authorities in finding historical material relating to French activities in America 250 years ago.

The baptismal certificate of La Salle, dated 1643, at Rouen, is one of the documents exhibited. There is also a view of New Orleans, dated 1726, the stream traversing the city being marked, "The River of St. Louis or Mississippi."

'Shall We Listen to Daily Paper Or Hear Library Talk?" French Ask

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—"Has the morning paper come? Please put it on the phonograph right away. I want to hear the news while I'm eating breakfast."

"Yes, the paper has come, but Jimmy is using the phonograph to hear the latest selection of the 'Talking Book of the Month Club' while he dresses."

Such a conversation has become a possibility of the near future as the result of a French invention called the "talking book" and consisting of a new method of recording sound. It is claimed to be so economical and so speedy that the production on a large scale of "talking" books or newspapers for use in the home is considered entirely practicable.

The new process borrows from the phonograph the simplicity and economy of its method of recording. It takes from the talking film the compactness and cheapness of its medium, the celluloid tape, and the ease and swiftness of reproduction of an indefinite number of copies.

A successful demonstration of the new invention was given recently in Paris. In less than five minutes, a large audience in one of the Paris cinemas saw this type of news film made and printed, and heard it reproduced almost immediately. In the specially invited audience were a number of blind persons, who manifested intense interest in the possibilities of the "talking book" as a complement to the Braille system.

The process used in making these talking journals is, roughly, the following: A sharp instrument traces on the opaque material of a film a furrow whose contours represent the vibrations of sound waves, using the same electromechanical process employed in the making of phonograph records. The tracing on the film surface appears transparent against the opaque beckground. It is ready immediately to be reproduced in an ordinary speaker operated by a photoelectric cell, and one can make as many photographic copies of this original as is desired in a very short time.

The film used is a special one, though ordinary commercial films may be used provisionally. Certain improvements in the manner of recording have been realized, thanks to the thinness of the tracing scratched on the film.

A phonograph employing a photoelectric cell, in a very simple form and at a price moderate enough to put it within reach of the average home owner, is being developed for use with the "talking book." The books will also be moderately priced. As a number of tracings can be put side by side on the film, the books will not be bulky, a roll of film an inch and a half thick and eight inches in diameter containing enough "spoken matter" to last for some six hours of continuous reproduction.

Empire Parley Film Sets Mark for Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

A MOTION picture made in Canada has made what is claimed to be a record for speed. A special film for the Imperial Conference at Ottawa was completed in Montreal recently, and in less than two hours was being shown to the delegates in the projection studio of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau in Ottawa.

This talking film, a production of a Montreal moving picture bureau, depicted one of Canada's greatest industries and was produced to give the delegates to the conference a graphic impression of the extent of the industry. The film was scarcely dry when it was sent to Ottawa in a plane belonging to the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club.

Ottawa Scans Tariff Items Separately

United States and Russia Face Stiff Restrictions in Proposed Steps

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 — Five of the nine delegations at the Imperial Economic Conference have now embarked upon the final stage in the negotiations for agreements by which they hope to increase the flow of trade within the Empire—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, India and South Africa. The Dominions have submitted their proposals for preferential tariff treatment to Great Britain. These are being examined, each item in the lists being considered separately.

Once the delegates arrive at an agreement an announcement will be made to that effect, but it is unlikely that the details will be made public, since the publication of such facts might have an immediate adverse effect upon certain lines of industry. Canada has lumped together in a few big classes the items on which it wants increased sales—wheat, lumber, fish, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, vegetables, fruit, live cattle and metals.

Great Britain, on the other hand, receives a list of hundreds of items, largely manufactured goods, on which the Dominion is prepared to give preferential tariff treatment and free entry. The list includes iron and steel products, chemicals, glassware, leather products, coal and certain classes of textiles. The textile industry in Canada has developed to such an extent that nothing is to be done to impair seriously manufacturing interests here.

It is said that the brunt of the trade proposals made by Canada will bear most heavily upon the United States and Soviet Russia, provided they are adopted in their present form. But considerable modifications are likely before the proposals finally emerge from the conference chamber.

The Irish Free State delegates are attending the committee meetings regularly and taking part in all proceedings. No announcement, however, has been made as to whether conversations are being carried on direct between Great Britain and the Free State. Meanwhile the conversations between the Free State and other dominions are continuing and there is every prospect that bilateral agreements will be reached within a few days.

Pennsylvania Fails To Get Relief Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A $10,000,000 relief loan to the State of Pennsylvania from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been refused. Explanation of the refusal as set forth by Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the corporation, explains that apparently the Pennsylvania Legislature has not done its full duty with respect to the furnishing of funds for relief purposes. He states that the corporation will defer action on the loan until it knows what the Legislature will do for the relief of its own people.

Under the state relief provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act no state or political sub-division may receive more than 15 per cent of the total of the $300,000,000 made available for the purpose. Although Pennsylvania asked for but $10,000,000 it is understood that Governor Pinchot intended subsequently to ask for the full limit of $45,000,000.

Yesterday the Reconstruction Board granted the city of Detroit a loan of $1,800,000, to run two years and bear interest at 3 per cent. In passing the request the corporation took cognizance of the relief work already done by the city. The loan granted by the corporation was to supplement the balance of a $10,000,000 bond issue which the city had authorized for welfare purposes, but had been unable to sell.

JAPAN 'INVADES' INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—Japanese penetration into Indian markets is now so marked that Bombay mill owners are alarmed and are urging the Government of India to take steps to protect Indian interests. The continued depreciation of the Japanese yen is accentuating the situation, giving the Japanese advantages in the Indian markets.

HOPE PINNED ON DRY VOTE IN NEW YORK

Thought to Hold Balance of Power in Presidential Election

FIGURES DISCLOSE VICTORIES IN PAST

Leaders of Both Parties Put In Efforts to Control Mobile Upstaters

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — New York's enormous electoral vote may well sway the next presidential election. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, it frequently has been said, cannot win without New York.

The State's huge electoral vote is as big as that of all the first two tiers of far western states put together, with Wyoming and New Mexico thrown in. Its size balances the votes of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico.

The striking thing about the New York vote is that the drys hold the balance of power. They can, and frequently do, change the election result by switching their ballots, or by refusing to vote. This little understood but demonstrable fact is one of the basic considerations in Republican campaign strategy.

Upstate New York is overwhelmingly Republican. And the upstate Republicans are overwhelmingly dry. The political parties in the State are closely balanced between a wet and Democratic New York City and this Republican upstate. When the Republican candidate is dry, it has been repeatedly shown, he musters the full Republican strength. He is either victorious, or his margin of defeat is very small. When the Republican candidate is wet, however, the upstate Republicans do one of two things: they vote for an independent Republican dry, or they do not vote at all.

Upstate drys can neglect to vote with more emphasis than any other group in the Union. Their refusal to go to the polls has interrupted political careers, has altered election results as to senators and governors and the same might be true of presidents.

Hoover Forces Know Facts

Mr. Hoover's political strategists are aware of all this. A complete record of the New York dry vote since 1924 has recently been presented to one of his secretaries by the dry groups. The figures speak for themselves. If Mr. Hoover needs any inducement to follow the dry banner in his forthcoming acceptance speech, next Thursday, leaders say the figures might provide it, but they are confident no incentive will be necessary.

Analysis of the figures takes some time, but the study is profitable because of New York's tremendous importance on the result and because of the light it casts on the balance of power vote. It is to be recalled, first, that New York voted for Harding over Cox in 1920; Coolidge over Davis in 1924; and for Hoover over Smith in 1928. This is a consistent Republican record.

But while the dry Coolidge carried the State in 1924, the Republican candidate for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., went down to defeat by about 100,000 by Alfred E. Smith, because thousands of upstate drys were not satisfied with Roosevelt's record and stayed away from the polls. Over 50,000 upstate voters were registered, but did not vote for Governor in 1924.

Again, when the dry Hoover carried the State in 1928 over the supposedly redoubtable Smith by 103,000, the Republican candidate for Governor, Ottinger, who had failed to give a public dry pledge, lost the State to Roosevelt by 25,564. And there were 548,680 voters registered but not voting for Governor!

Simpler in 1926-30

The congressional elections in 1926 and 1930 were even more revealing. They were not complicated by a presidential race. In 1926 Robert F. Wagner won the Senatorship from the militant wet Republican, Wadsworth, by 116,217 votes. The upstate Republican drys ran a Prohibition candidate, Christman, who polled 231,906 votes. The combined Wadsworth-Christman vote would easily have defeated Wagner. There has never been a question therefore that it was the drys' efforts that defeated Wadsworth.

The 1930 vote was the most interesting of all. In the contest for Governor, the Republican, Tuttle ran on a straight wet ticket. The figures show that more than 1,000,000 people who registered did not vote! The Republican candidate for Governor got more than 1,000,000 less votes than the Republican candidate for the same office in 1928.

Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate, got 340,000 less votes than in 1928, but despite this his majority increased by almost 700,000 over two years previous! Of the 1,000,000 New Yorkers who failed to vote, only 271,000 were residents of New York City, which is wet and Democratic, while 828,000 lived upstate, which is dry and Republican.

Stay-at-Homes Did It

The conclusion from these facts, that Roosevelt polled about 340,000 less votes than he did before; that Tuttle's vote was 1,000,000 less than the normal Republican, and that 1,000,000 voters stayed away from the polls, points to one thing: the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

FEW REMAINING IN BONUS CAMP AT JOHNSTOWN

Those 'Marchers' Left Seek Gasoline to Start Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 5—Barely a third of the 5000 or 6000 veterans who made camp here on their flight from Washington remained this morning in Ideal Park, where they established themselves a week ago. These were busy picking up their few belongiings, expecting to get off today.

Three long trains made up especially to transport the veterans to their homes carried most of them away yesterday. About 200 automobiles bore others on their various ways. A couple of hundred other cars were straggling about the camp this morning while their owners tried to get fuel to start them homeward.

Talk of the proposed new organization, the Khaki Shirts, was carried on among the leaders, but no two of them seemed to agree regarding the character and purpose of the proposed organization.

There was strong sentiment among the thousands of veterans, however, against the present Administration. They had been defeated in the purpose for which they made their long trip to Washington—to obtain their bonus funds at once. And they seemed convinced that the capital had not given them a "square deal."

"Go home and work all summer to defeat Hoover in November," many of the leaders told their men. There was vague talk of assembling the unemployed for a march to Washington as soon as Congress convenes. No one seemed to have any very clear idea of a definite program, but the consensus was that if and when the Khaki Shirts are organized, they will stand for preservation of the Constitution and protection of the flag. Each unit that left the camp was instructed to hold its men together and to communicate with Mr. Walter W. Waters, national commander, in Washington, immediately upon arriving home.

The Rev. James R. Cox, Pittsburgh leader of the "Blue Shirt" unemployed, today made a futile attempt to merge his organization with the projected "Khaki Shirts." He addressed 100 of the remaining veterans at 3 a. m., after coming here, he said, at the invitation of a committee of the veterans and the camp commander, Mr. William Waite, who five hours before had been relieved of his command. Mr. William Norman was named to succeed Mr. Waite as commander by the chief of staff, Mr. Edward Atwell, who succeeded Mr. Doak E. Carter when the latter refused to carry out the orders of Mr. Waters.

The Rev. Mr. Cox said he was willing to lead the veterans, but his remarks were interrupted by jeers.

Most of the members of Mr. Waters' staff and many less conspicuous leaders will return to Washington, where the bonus expeditionary forces and the nebulous Khaki Shirts will maintain national headquarters, it was said.

The identity of the persons who provided funds to send the men and women back to their homes "on cushioned seats" and supplied plenty of free food was still withheld. The Bethlehem Steel Company denied published reports that it had provided the money in order to get the marchers out of the neighborhood. Someone said to be connected with the local Chamber of Commerce volunteered the information that "none of the money was raised in Johnstown."

Mayor Eddie McCloskey meanwhile deplored the high cost of entertaining the bonus army here.

"There are bills amounting to $2000 and I vouched for everything," he said. "It will be on my shoulders and I'll never get out of debt."

Contributions which have been received from all parts of the country were deposited in a local bank to the credit of the bonus expeditionary forces, the Mayor said. It was reported that these donations had totaled $500 and that $400 of the amount was still unspent.

Service Records Lacking For Many in Bonus Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Wide variance exists in estimates of the number of bonus marchers who came to Washington and of the proportion which had really seen war service under the United States flag.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, declared yesterday that out of 8000 names of bonus marchers submitted to him, World War records were found for all but about 500.

At the end of each day officials at the bonus camps supplied the police with a list of newcomers. These were forwarded to the veterans' administration for checking.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, on the other hand, has estimated that prior to the evacuation of the genuine veterans, inspection of the camp enrollment showed that approximately one-third of those present were not veterans; had not served in any capacity during the World War.

Furthermore, President Hoover a few days ago telegraphed to an American Legion Post in Boston that it was the impression of the Government services that "less than half" of the marchers had ever served under the American flag.

League to Defend Highway Revenue

An organization of organizations to be called the "Highway Taxpayers League" was launched this week in Boston. It is to be directed against diversion of highway revenue from any purpose other than construction and maintenance of Massachusetts roads.

At its first meeting, attended by representatives of various contracting, motor, road and engineering associations and concerns, a permanent committee to further organization and represent the league at the State House was appointed. It is planned to reach governmental representatives in every jurisdiction and impress them with the menace to big vote returns in dispersing highway funds afield.

Indications were that the meeting was intent on dispelling the shadow of the proposed bond issue of $15,000,000 to be taken from the highway coffers for relief of municipalities, for this mayoral scheme received considerable attention. Whatever the immediate occasion for the rally to the defense of the motorists' treasury, the defenders declare they intend to formulate a permanent organization and further protection of highway revenue throughout New England.

Bank Group Plans New Business Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

subscribe 10 per cent and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the rest. Loans by this company would be made to manufacturers for buying commodities to be used in production designed to boost industry.

2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds would pay the expense of a broad program of public works, the projects to be income-bearing.

Elimination of Slums

3. Elimination of slums and rehabilitation of homes through a housing project, which would call for the coöperation of banks in the home mortgage field with the home loan banks.

4. Decrease in dividend omissions and bond defaults and increase of sound lending by banks, leading to revival of general credit activity.

Widespread confidence and optimism, founded on this coöperation between government and industry, which is looked upon as the long-awaited turn to better business, was immediately apparent on the stock exchange, where prices have been showing a decidedly upward trend for several days. Yesterday the market experienced its most active day since December, the total turnover being 3,522,000 shares. Tendency to purchase preferred stocks was encouraging, in that it showed buying was not for speculative purposes, but on the basis of future possibilities.

Formation of a syndicate to aid cotton is being discussed today. Cotton traders seem to be in favor of stabilizing prices through the purchase by such a syndicate of a certain portion of the 3,500,000 bales now held by the Farm Board or cotton operatives, and the suspension of selling by the latter for a year. Eventual benefit to both cotton farmer and textile manufacturer is seen in this plan, which, it is believed, would in time bring about orderly selling.

Meyer Keeping Busy

Mr. Meyer is not confining himself to talks with the Young committee. Ever since his arrival here from Washington, he has discussed various aspects of the situation and its remedies, to the end of encouraging and rehabilitating industrial enterprise, with leading figures in the banking field. Behind him, authorities in business and finance here believe, is the backing of the Washington administration.

Generally characterized as a major stimulus to business, this fall, the plan to form a corporation for the special purpose of boosting inventories through financing the purchase of commodities necessary for increased production has evoked general and enthusiastic approval in the business world, especially since it has been held for a long time that prosperity will not come until the price level of commodities has shown a decided and persistent rise.

This, it is widely conceded, will be the immediate effect of the proposed corporation, resulting, among other things, in improved farm purchasing power and in further improvement of sentiment.

Since it is generally reported that current inventories of many enterprises are at abnormally low levels because credit is almost at a standstill, the special loans planned by the corporation are believed to be a timely and provident solution to the general business conditions prevailing.

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MERRIMACK STREET FLOOR

Plays Banker Whose Code Is Character

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WALTER HUSTON
Star of "American Madness," Columbia Picture Which Opens Tomorrow at RKO Keith's.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Uncle Don's Party."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:07 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics: Ray Meyers, narrator. Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; Quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Announcers' Recital.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games résumé, Grantland Rice.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; organ.
5:30 Art of Living: talk.
5:45 Katherine C. Gray, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra: soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliera Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Ramona; Jack Fulton.
10:30 NBC, "Brass Button Revue."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 BCS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; Paul Robeson; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers; quartet.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Charland Voice Ensemble.
8:45 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:00 Sketch, "An Ax to Be Ground."
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charlie Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-236m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:15 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:45 p. m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—. BC, National 4-H Club program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ recital.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, opening ceremonies of New Welland Ship Canal; Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, speaker.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—First game, Braves-Cincinnati, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.
3:12 p. m.—Studio announcements; music.
3:30 p. m.—Second game, Braves-Cincinnati.

GEORGIC TO REACH BOSTON ON SUNDAY

With 350 passengers to be landed at Boston and a large list to remain on board and be taken around to New York, the new motorship Georgic, largest cabin vessel in the world, will reach Boston on its first visit to this port Sunday, it is announced by the local office of the White Star Line.

Arrival of the vessel inaugurates the entry of that boat into the Boston-New York-Liverpool service, giving New England two modern motorships of the cabin type, in the transatlantic service of the White Star Line. The Georgic is coming here from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway. The Britannic, a sister ship, has been in the service for some time.

WELFARE SOCIETY SEEKS JOB OFFERS

Employment for men and women in the hundreds of families being cared for by the Family Welfare Society of Boston is being sought by Mr. Edward J. Lucas, according to Miss Natalie W. Linderholm, extension secretary of the organization.

Workers of all types, including clerks, salesmen, carpenters, plasterers, painters and paper hangers, are on the welfare list. According to Miss Linderholm the references of each have been investigated and the society highly recommends the workers. The society will be most grateful if persons having work to offer would write Mr. Lucas at 41 Hawkins Street, or telephone him at Capitol 0057.

McKnight Tells Of Bank Dealings

Admission was obtained yesterday from Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, ex-president of the closed Medford Trust Company, that he had accepted large sums of money from Antonio Frankini, Medford contractor, to secure school construction jobs for the latter in Medford and Somerville. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, special counselor for Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, and was heard before Mr. Charles W. Blood, master, at the Suffolk County Court.

Mr. McKnight refused to divulge the names of "clients" to whom he paid the money. Mr. Bushnell declared he would seek an order from the Supreme Court directing McKnight to name the persons, said to have received the money for influence in swinging construction jobs to Frankini.

Frankini claimed he gave the former bank head $20,000, but Mr. McKnight insisted he received $14,000. The hearing is on a bill in equity brought by Mr. Guy to hold Mr. McKnight and directors of the bank liable for its losses.

Boston University Wins Recognition

Boston University's department of journalism has been elected to membership in the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, according to an announcement received by Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the department. Requirements for membership in the association include the giving of specified courses, credits and the granting of degrees with a presupposed high standard.

At the annual School of Education luncheon in the Hotel Westminster yesterday, Dr. Harry H. Meyer, dean of the school of religious education and social service, urged development of character as the aim of education.

"Character should be the net result of the total activities of education," he said, "and it is generally agreed that the organization of the entire program of education in the school must be directed to the attainment of character."

VOTE--Issues Before Electorate

WASHINGTON

Voters in Washington will have opportunity to decide on five initiative measures and four proposed amendments to the state constitution at the Nov. 8 general elections, according to present information.

The initiative measures, listed by number and name, are: No. 58, Permanent Registration; No. 61, Repeal of the Bone Dry Law; No. 62, State Game Control; No. 64, Limits Tax Levy to Forty Mills, and No. 69, Income Tax. Signatures on No. 61, 64 and 69 are now being checked but their inclusion on the ballot is practically certain.

Registration is required for voting and the books will be open the entire year except during the 20 days before the Sept. 13 primary and the Nov. 8 general elections.

To register, the elector must be a citizen of the United States, or a legal elector of the territory when the state constitution was adopted. In addition, he must be 21 years old, a resident of the State one year, of the county 90 days, and of the precinct 30 days. He must be able to read and to speak the English language, unless he was a qualified elector on July 1, 1901. Registraton must be made in person and must be renewed every two years in incorporated cities and towns and every four years in rural precincts.

A qualified, registered elector, who on election day will be unavoidably absent from his precinct by more than 25 miles may vote by absentee ballot.

Upon applying to the county auditor for a ballot the voter must present a certificate of registration, which he must have obtained from the registration officer not more than 20 days of election day.

If the ballots have been printed when the voter files his application, the county auditor will allow voter to mark his ballot in his presence. If not, the county auditor will mail the ballot to the voter, when it is ready. In such case, the voter must open and mark his ballot in the presence of an official authorized by law to administer oaths. Instructions and envelopes for the ballot are furnished by the county auditor.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

HOPSCOTCH TOURNAMENT

First place winners of hopscotch semifinals, held today on six municipal playgrounds where a program of older girls' recreation is conducted by the park department and Community Service of Boston, will compete for city-wide championship in the final tournament to be held at 9:45 tomorrow morning on the Charles Street Mall of Boston Common.

GUY APPOINTS ASSISTANT

Mr. Henry H. Pierce of Wollaston yesterday was appointed by Mr. Arthur Guy, State Commissioner of Banks, to assist him in administration of the affairs of 16 trust companies and two savings banks now under his direct supervision. Mr. Pierce has been in the banking business more than 20 years and has been vice-president of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, possibly with occasional showers Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in northwest portion; Saturday probably showers; slightly cooler in northern portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday showers; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday slightly cooler.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; slightly cooler Saturday and in extreme northwest portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds, shifting to fresh southwest Saturday; weather partly cloudy tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	86	Montreal	74	76
Bismarck	60	84	Nantucket	74	80
Boston	74	87	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	74	74	New York	74	86
Calgary	42	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	68	92
Chicago	72	88	Philadelphia	78	88
Cincinnati	70	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	110
Denver	62	88	Pittsburgh	66	86
Eastport, Me.	58	58	Portland, Me.	72	72
Hatteras	80	88	Raleigh	74	80
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	72	86
7 p.m. Aug. 4	74		St. Paul	64	94
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	80	88
Huron, S. D.	64	96	San Francisco	66	66
Jacksonville	80	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	84
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	60	86
Key West	86	90	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	72	88
Memphis	72	86	Wichita, Kan.	74	88
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	58	

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 5.
B—Maximum Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 2:10 p. m., Saturday 2:27 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.7 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

PEACE IN EUROPE DECLARED TO LIE ON TRADE LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

only because it is based on the principle of nationality, but even more because by setting up a number of middling states, it has placed some restraint on the hegemony of the great powers and established a greater balance of great and small."

But in the economic field it is not so, Professor Schmitt continued. In the broad strip where formerly were only Austria, Hungary and Russia—two large free trade areas—there are now 10 states, each with its own customs lines.

Pending revision of frontiers that contribute toward this trade impediment, the best measure for peace in Professor Schmitt's opinion, is a frank recognition of the situation and the working out of economic accords.

M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journee Industrielle, agreed with Professor Schmitt that the Versailles Treaty and others are open to criticism in detail but on the whole are the best that could be worked by compromise among 27 nations after the war.

He held the United States responsible for weakening the Versailles Treaty in some of its best aspects by refusing to ratify it or join the League of Nations.

Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian publicist, held that problems of nationality raised by the treaties may be solved by granting economic advantages to peoples unfavorably affected by territorial arrangements in force.

Questions Japan's Conduct

Frank admission that Japan has recently conducted itself in a manner unbecoming its charter oath—one provision calls for doing away with mean usages and following just ways—was made last night by Dr. Anazo Nitobe, member of the House of Peers, in his first public lecture.

This oath was described as the Magna Charta of Japan. It contains five articles through which the young Emperor in 1868 promised justice to his people.

"The oath is as fresh today as it was three score and four years ago," Dr. Nitobe said. "Judged by the standard set by it, can the present generation of the Japanese people say with a clean conscience that they have been true in every respect to its requirements?"

Dr. Nitobe's answer was in the negative on every essential point. The first article of the oath promises to hold assemblies widely and decide all measures by public opinion.

"Have we decided all measures by public assemblies?" he asked. "The assemblies, such as we have, do they really represent public opinion? Public opinion, such as we have—how far is it spontaneous and enlightened? Is speech entirely free or are mouths gagged for no good reason? Is not public opinion poisoned by bribery and blackmailing? Democracy is not the domination of the crowd nor of the majority, but of the whole, and we have not traveled far toward this goal."

Finds Unity Lacking

The second article of the oath summons the high and low to unite in developing economic policies. Dr. Nitobe finds this unity lacking except in times of external menace to the national honor. In times of peace, such essential economic issues as embargo on gold and development of national transportation are made footballs of parties, he states.

While Dr. Nitobe added that these difficulties are common to democracies everywhere, and so are not surprising in a monarchy with democratic leanings, observers here saw in his analysis an explanation of many recent Japanese actions.

With direct reference to foreign relations, the fourth article of the oath calls upon Japan to "do away with mean usages and to follow the just ways of heaven and earth." Commenting on this article, Dr. Nitobe credited Japan's rulers with systematic cultivation of international friendship. He added that the artificial cultivation of anti-foreign sentiments is unheard of in the Island Empire.

"But when it is asked with what ardor we have entered the League of Nations, or with what enthusiasm we have joined with other peoples in international coöperation, we shall have to admit that we have not shown sufficient enthusiasm or ardor in following 'the just laws of heaven and earth,'" Dr. Nitobe continued.

"In some quarters there has been a rumor afloat that Japan may retire from the League of Nations. I believe it is only a rumor. If she does, her action will amount to receding to the days of isolation, to the days of the absurd usages."

Noting that in former periods Japan had admired and learned from its "celestial neighbor," China, Dr. Nitobe expressed hope for a return to this friendly relationship.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Postponed open-air concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, with soloists, Dean Road Playground, Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:

Overture, Rienzi ..... Wagner
Erotik ..... Grieg
Soprano Solo, "Adieu Foreta," from Jeanne d'Arc ..... Tchaikovsky
Caprice Italienne ..... Tchaikovsky
Baritone Solo, "The Evening Star," from Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
Selections from "The Desert Song" ..... Romberg
Tenor Solo, "One Alone"
Intermission
Excerpts from Carmen ..... Bizet
Field and Forest Club: Walk, at Wollaston Beach; take 2:30 train at South Station.
Lecture by Count Felix von Luckner, auspices Florence Crittenton League, Cohasset Town Hall, 8.

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games all day; feeding animals in live museum, 10; motion picture lecture on "Interdependence," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Field day, all New England lodges of Loyal Order of Moose, Norumbega Park, all day.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney. Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstin.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twatchtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

GOLD TERMED STABILIZER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Keeps Continent's Trade Wheels Moving, Parliament Member Says

Plainly unaccustomed to the more dogged practices of American newspaper interviewing, Mr. Patrick Duncan, M. P. and deputy leader of the South African Party, described in Boston today the national affairs of his country, as he paused in the course of a world tour as guest of the Carnegie Corporation, of which he is a trustee.

He spoke of South Africa's being able to bask at least in the chilly sunlight of knowledge that it will be a long time yet before the world finds anything better than gold with which to conduct its international affairs. He touched on the really paramount question in South Africa of conditions incident to a population which is about the ratio of 2,000,000 white to 5,000,000 colored people. He said the Kimberley mines, those storied gashes in the ground into which men go to bring out chunks of native, crystallized carbon which, in rich days, are called diamonds and, in lean, are called lost dreams, were closed down and all one could do was to hope that someday people would want to buy more diamonds.

Shy at Too Short Notice

Through it all, this quiet, ruddy-faced man, who was the first of the celebrated Lord Milner's kindergarten of empire servants which included, among others, Lord Lothian, Lionel Curtis, Lionel Hichens, the Hon. Robert Brand, brother-in-law to Lady Astor, John Dove, editor of the Round Table, seemed shy and wary into the bargain of seeming to produce full rounded opinions on a variety of subjects at a moment's notice. It was a good thing the interviewer had chanced to see Mrs. Duncan first. There were things, she said, which her husband would never say of himself, and she interjected them with brief, concise strokes. She was quite right, for they were not repeated later by her husband.

Naturally, they had to be asked what had interested them the most, with a little proffered assurance that they needn't say it had been the New York sky line, just to be polite. Well, they had liked the sky line; who wouldn't? But there were the museums. Mrs. Duncan had not imagined such arrangement, such perfection of detail, such marvelous beauty.

Amazed at Audacity

As for Mr. Duncan, there were the usual obtrusive elements in American life at the moment that needed no emphasis for anyone who reads the morning papers. The thing that amazed him was America's freedom from any sense of the impossibility in engineering feats. No ditch too broad and deep, no rock too solid, no river too wide, no mountain too high. American engineers were ready to transform them, in almost a twinkling, into something of fabulous power and controlled resource.

With no semblance of criticism, but every appearance of intelligent comment, he spoke of the tariff laws of the United States, which were being felt in South Africa, as having gone beyond protection to tariffs of exclusion, and might not there be some room for modification in that. He had heard that Mr. Roosevelt intended to bring that about. . . . He would not be here to see it happen, but, of course, he would be waiting to hear. . . .

Gold Still in Mines

South Africa's biggest industry was the mining of gold. Sometime the mines might run out. They had apparently not begun to yet. Since it was true, however much talk there was that countries were off the gold standard, still they had to use gold to pay international obligations, and that was keeping the industry in a comparatively safe state.

He saw no solution in sight yet for the difficult problem of white and colored people in the Union. Missionaries had attracted the attention of the colored people to the merits of European education; in the end that would lead to a demand for political recognition and participation. South Africa is not far from the United States in the many facets of this problem. Time would tell.

Interested in Pennsylvania

Naturally, Mr. Duncan had been interested to see Mr. Eugene Meyer in Washington and to learn something at first hand about the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He wondered what was going to happen about Pennsylvania; whether it would be able to provide a just claim and get its $10,000,000.

In the end Mr. Duncan thought his conversations had been scattered and unsatisfactory. So he would pay a last visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There the air was more serene and any questions could be presumed more amenable to answers which had been fixed by great traditions and the long history of men who worked in terms of the beautiful, gold standard or no, and so drew their happiness from the inperishable sources which have nothing to do with the machine man has built out of the odds and ends of all the ages and is now engaged in wondering how on earth to run it.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 7

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

AGASSIZ

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HALT IN FIGHT IS REPORTED IN CHACO REGION

Truce Story Unconfirmed, but Solution of Land Dispute Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Semi-official reports of an armistice between Paraguay and Bolivia in their hostilities in the Gran Chaco area are not confirmed here. The Department of State, while optimistic over the probabilities of a truce, and arbitration of the long territorial dispute, has not. it is understood, been in communication with Paraguay and Bolivia.

It is said here, however, that there is little likelihood of the belligerent republics acting contrary to the wishes of the 19 powers jointly signing the telegram of protest on Aug. 3. The fact that 18 of the powers were Latin-American nations is considered significant.

What might have long ago settled the Chaco dispute is found paradoxically in what the Hague conference of 1907 failed to do, namely, ratify a pact for obligatory arbitration among the Latin-American nations. Such a treaty, while introduced by one of the South American republics, was voted down. Instead a covenant was adopted which submitted to arbitration only controversies of judicial character, and with the further provision that they did not affect the vital interests, independence or national honors of contracting states.

As explained by Señor E. Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan American Union here, during the first century of independent existence of the Latin-American republics two congresses were held in the interest of juridical unity, one to establish relations of coöperation among the countries founded by General Bolivar, and five for the unity of Hispanic America.

"These conferences," he says, "constituted methods for the consideration of problems involving a common interest. Hispanic America produced the first example, in the history of international assemblies, of a gathering convened to organize the peaceful interests of the nations, to codify law, and to establish international justice. In fact, the conferences were the concrete manifestations of the Hispanic-American attitude of solidarity; their labor had its inspiration in the belief that the interests of the nations were identical. Independence, won through conflict with Spain, was looked upon as something that the Latin-American countries must forever preserve.

"The original idea of the congresses between 1847 and 1864 was the organization of a confederation of Hispanic-American states for defense against foreign powers. It was further provided that should any republic violate a pact, and open hostilities, it was to be excluded from the confederation, and the other members were to take necessary measures against it. Should one of the republics refuse to submit its differences to an arbiter selected by the parties at issue, the congress of the plenipotentiaries was to assume jurisdiction in the case, open the procedure and dictate its final decision. This is similar to the proposal of the 19 nations' joint telegram to Paraguay and Bolivia.

"Interesting were the provisions adopted in early days as to frontiers. The lines established by the royal Acts of Spain were diverse in nature. Some were permanent lines of demarcation supplied by nature, others were mere political divisions made by the Spanish Governments for juridical and administrative purposes. Later, a Spanish Government, endeavoring to act as arbiter in a dispute over land possessions, found difficulty in interpreting the former royal decrees.

"With the obscurities and differences of the colonial titles in mind, the Congress of Lima, 1947-8, established the idea of natural frontiers. It was agreed at this congress that, to further the work of establishing frontiers between the American nations, commissions should be appointed with the function of determining the territorial limits of each republic. It was provided that when two governments did not approve of the frontiers established by the commission the question was to be submitted to arbitration."

One of the most characteristic features of arbitration was, and is today, Dr. Borges explained, the desire to make conferences obligatory. The nations ever have been aware that any other form of arbitration would be an empty formula, he said. The failure of the Hague conference in 1907 to see it in the same light has, he says, "had a disturbing influence on the arbitral policy of the Hispanic-American countries."

June 1 Basis Opposed In Note From Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bol., Aug. 5 (AP)—Bolivia informed the neutral American nations yesterday that it was not unwilling to suspend hostilities with Paraguay, but that resumption of conversations over the Gran Chaco boundary dispute on the June 1 basis was "unreasonable."

The conditions imposed in a note from the neutrals Tuesday made an armistice impossible, it said. The reply asked if the neutrals would consider modification of their proposition.

The neutrals' note asked whether Bolivia would submit the Chaco question to arbitration and suspend hostilities on the basis of possessions (in the Chaco) maintained by Bolivia and Paraguay on June 1, 1932.

Firemen Reject Walker's Wage Donation Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

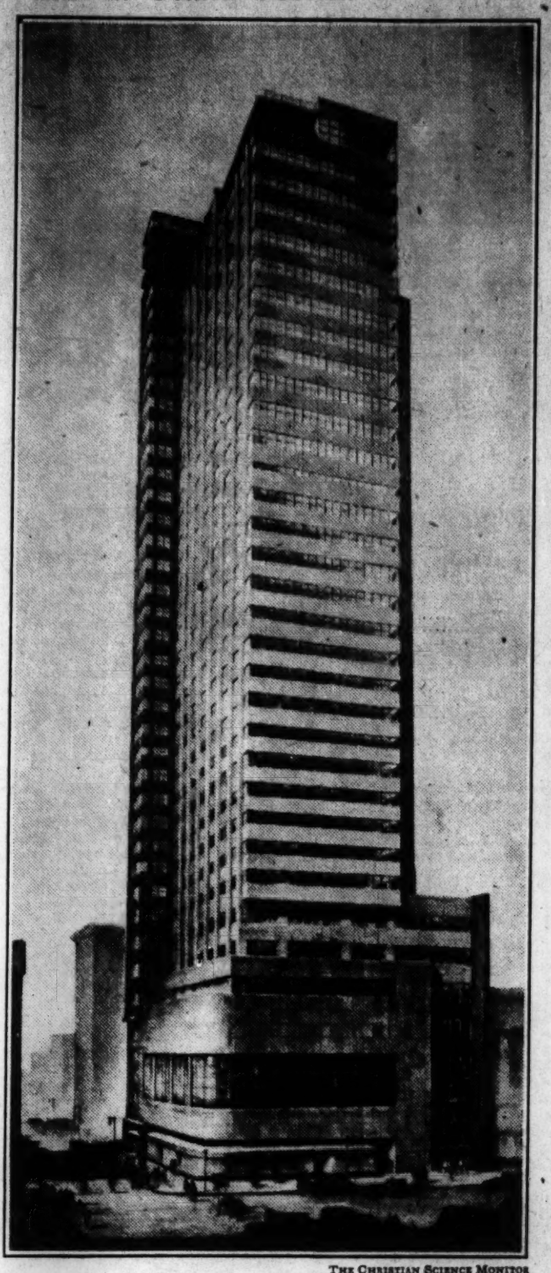
NEW YORK, Aug. 5—A loudly emphatic "no" in the form of a vote of 4900 to 278 is the answer of New York's firemen to Mayor James J. Walker's proposal that they give up a month's salary in 1933 in the name of civic economy. The vote of 20 to 1 against the proposal now gives the Mayor no other alternative than an appeal to the State Legislature at Albany to authorize the pay cut.

Although the official ballot of the fire department was in Fire Commissioner Dorman's hands on Wednesday, the result was not made public until last night, whereupon the Uniformed Firemen's Association, which is virtually a firemen's union, desiring that its stand on the matter be known, filled out duplicate ballots, and the result was counted by a volunteer committee of newspaper men in the office of the firemen's association in the Pulitzer Building in Park Row.

No comment was forthcoming from either Mayor Walker or Commissioner Dorman, but it is believed that the Mayor will do nothing about the matter until Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt decides whether he is to continue as chief executive of the city of New York. Should the decision be against him, it is held, the responsibility in the matter of the firemen's pay cut will fall to Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the board of aldermen and the Mayor's successor under the city charter.

Commenting on the result of the poll, Mr. Vincent J. Kane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, stressed that while higher-paid city officials had received salary increases of 40 to 60 per cent after the depression got under way, they were being asked to give up only 8⅓ per cent of their pay. Justifying the almost united stand of the firemen on the question, Mr. Kane said: "We have overwhelmingly voted no, and justly so, to protect the salaries we have striven for years to obtain and which, while working an average of 12 hours per day, seven days per week, we conscientiously feel we earn and deserve."

Like a Giant Obelisk It Towers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND BUILDING

Parties Pin Hopes On New York Drys

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt majority was accounted for by the stay-at-home Republican vote. If Mr. Roosevelt's popularity had given him that huge margin, he would have pulled through with him many Democratic congressmen from Republican districts. But nothing of the sort occurred. Republicans did not lose, nor Democrats gain, a single seat.

The conclusion was summed up by a writer in the wet and Democratic newspaper, the Baltimore Sun, at the time. He said:

"There seems but one way to account for these 1,000,000 stay-at-home voters. In New York State, where the Republicans have their greatest strength, their party is overwhelmingly dry. Over 800,000 voters up there refrained from voting because the party had gone wet. There is no other explanation. . . . What happened to the Republican candidate was that he lost the drys without gaining the wets. . . . Mr. Tuttle was beaten because hundreds of thousands of up-state Republicans did not vote at all. They would not vote for Mr. Roosevelt; they would not vote for the independent dry; they would not vote for a wet Republican. They just stayed at home."

It is with full knowledge of the importance of New York State, and of the balance of power the dry vote holds there that the Republican chiefs are now guiding their campaign strategy.

NEW BUILDING KINKS NECKS IN PHILADELPHIA

Towering 490 Feet Its 33 Stories Are Striking in Fresh Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5—The opening of the 33-story Philadelphia Saving Fund Building this week supplies the city with the tallest office building yet constructed here, as well as the most revolutionary in design and planning.

The new building, located at Twelfth and Market Streets, is 490 feet high and is constructed of polished black granite, gray and glazed black brick. Two sides of the building, including the Market Street front, are more than 50 per cent glass, the weight of the building resting on supporting columns instead of its walls, so that none of the wall space is used for structural purposes.

Located on the second floor, the banking office is reached from an entrance on Market Street, thus leaving the first floor for shops. The third, fourth and fifth floors are left for administrative purposes and future expansion of the bank. From the sixth to the thirty-third floor the building is designed for offices, reached from an entrance on Twelfth Street.

The interior design and construction of the new building is as unusual as its exterior, the materials used giving the impression of lightness and strength, and at the same time harmonious handling of color which, even throughout the office floors, is to be found in the putty-colored walls, deep, blue doors and satiny gleam of stainless steel hardware.

Air conditioning throughout the building gives it the claim to the first public office building on the Atlantic seaboard to be so serviced.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society's main office is located at Seventh and Walnut Streets, and this will continue to function as such, the new offices being one of five other branches.

The society is the first and the oldest savings bank in the United States, beginning business in 1816 and being incorporated under a special charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1819. For many years it was, in volume of assets, the largest savings bank in the country. At the present time it is the third largest of the mutual savings banks.

The architects were Howe & Lescaze, of this city.

PHILATELIC STAMP SALE OPENS AUG. 18

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Stamp coils and stamped envelopes in the six-cent denomination will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Station of the Los Angeles, Calif., post office Aug. 18. This station will be operated in connection with the National Philatelic exhibition and American Philatelic convention to be held Aug. 15 to 20. A special post marking die for the first day cancellations will read, "Los Angeles, Calif., Philatelic Station, Aug. 18, 1932."

Collectors desiring first-day cover service must make arrangements through delegates to the convention or private sources. Remittances sent to the postmaster for first-day covers will be returned, according to Post Office Department.

Unemployed Army Held Larger Than World War Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The present army of unemployed in the United States is twice the size of the army maintained by this country for the World War, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pointed out today, announcing that federation figures showed 11,023,000 men out of work in June.

More than 1,300,000 persons were laid off from January to June, 1932, according to Mr. Green's estimates. Trade union reports show more than twice as many laid off from June 1 to July 1 as in any other month this year, he said.

Roadbuilding is the only industry shown by government indexes of employment to have made jobs since January. Some temporary jobs were furnished by agriculture. While the roadbuilding industry made jobs for 51,000, factories laid off 640,000, the building industry 180,000, wholesale and retail stores 180,000; mines, 150,000; and hotels, railroads and utilities 147,000. Even the Federal Government added 33,000 to the ranks of the unemployed, Mr Green says.

Shortening of work hours is the first step to reduce unemployment Mr. Green holds. "Work hours," he says, "must be shortened on a permanent basis. At the present time there is only 30 hours' work a week for each person if all who want to work are employed."

Bolivar, New York, Adopts Liquor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5—The village of Bolivar, Allegheny County oil producing center, has followed the example of its sister community of Franklinville, Cattaragus County, in local enforcement of prohibition.

Bolivar has adopted a liquor ordinance forbidding the manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of any intoxicating liquors in the village. A penalty of $100 is fixed for violation of the ordinance and it is stipulated that the offender shall be known as a disorderly person. The ordinance took effect on Aug. 1.

Franklinville, said to be the first village in the State to exercise its own power in enforcing prohibition, attracted much attention to itself by success of its ordinance. It practically eliminated the illicit liquor traffic within its borders. Its officials have reported that other villages are showing much interest in the ordinance. They expect it will be adopted in many localities within a short time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

May L. Warren, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Nettie O. Challice, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. Ruth S. Jones, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y.
Fred P. Jones, Greenlawn, L. I., N. Y.
Jennie Schofield, Bath, N. Y.
Maude B. Oldfield, Bath, N. Y.
W. A. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich.
Lulu A. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Eleanor A. Torongo, Seattle, Wash.
Minta Martha Torongo, Seattle, Wash.
Le Roy L. Willard, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miriam M. Gardner, Philadelphia, Penna.
H. Eugene Gardner, Philadelphia, Penna.
Lillian A. Goes, Chicago, Ill.
Dora M. Klepfer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Marion Collie Alves, Glasgow, Scot.
M. C. Vesey, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Marian M. Furbank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily C. Best, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, Alexandria, Va.
Edgar H. Mitchell, Alexandria, Va.
H. Clara Hulmdorf, Seattle, Wash.
Hattie Smith, Frederick Junction, Ind.
W. A. Rix, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Stella S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel W. Swartzel, Glendale, Calif.
Lauro E. McCracken, Concord, N. H.
Thorvald Culmell, Havana, Cuba.
Jane Shaw Ward, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Beulah G. Jackman, Canterbury, N. H.
Mrs. Teresa W. Bunnell, New York.
Mrs. C. C. Trow, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles C. Trow, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Farmon, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. William F. Purdy, Flushing, N. Y.
William F. Purdy, Flushing, N. Y.
William F. Purdy Jr., Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae B. McMurray, McAlester, Okla.
Mrs. Hallie C. Hayes, Knoxville, Tenn.
Margaret Hayes, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Nora L. Frye, Los Angeles, Calif.
George H. Black, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Janet R. Rothman, Tulsa, Okla.
Edna D. Willard, Philadelphia.

JOB ONLY BEGUN WILLIAMS TELLS BOARD'S CRITICS

Federal Farm Unit Defended Further at Coöperation Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 5—Critics of the Federal Farm Board should not measure its service by present results, Mr. Carl Williams, vice-chairman of the board, said today in summarizing his reply to Dr. E. G. Nourse, of Washington, D. C., director of the Institute of Economics, whose criticism of the board formed the other side in a debate which marked the close of the eighth annual session of the American Institute of Coöperation, at the University of New Hampshire here.

Too many regard the Farm Board's results up to now as a finished job, Mr. Williams said, but the work has only just begun. It may take a generation, he went on, before we can call the Farm Board program a job well done.

The board does not discriminate in favor of national coöperative movements as against locals, Mr. Williams continued. National merger tendencies among coöperatives are favored by the Farm Board only when cooperatives are competing with the same commodity in the same market, he said.

Efficiency and economy is the watchword of the board and every member of its staff, the executive argued, and its dictatorial power over loan-seeking coöperatives is subservient to that end. Judgment in the placing of loans is based on distribution of a commodity whether marketed locally or regionally, he said, in pointing out that in cases where coöperatives are competing directly, they are advised by the Farm Board to combine before seeking loans.

Dr. Nourse made clear in his address that his difference of opinion toward Federal Farm Board policies centers on only a few questions. The chief difference lies in the attitudes of Dr. Nourse and Mr. Williams toward the set-up of coöperative organizations. Dr. Nourse argued for the maintenance of local coöperatives as against what he asserted was a nation-wide set-up favored by the board.

The economist said that he diverges from the Farm Board policies on the nature of competition. It is a difference of opinion in the viewpoint of the part which competition plays, Dr. Nourse explained. The board would eliminate competition among coöperatives, he explained. He contended that cooperatives will continue to compete even in national set-ups handling 100 per cent of a product.

Control of production is a big factor, he said, and today there is no process for orderly production. He held that the extreme movement toward national coöperatives carries greater likelihood of casualty. On this basis, Dr. Nourse argued, the coöperatives either win or lose, whereas in regional set-ups there is more safety where fortunes of coöperatives dealing in any particuar commodity are not placed in one basket.

Large chain store buyers are constantly increasing direct contact with the growers instead of dealing with big city terminal markets, Mr. H. A. Baum, general manager of the Atlantic Commission Company, purchasing agency for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, told the delegates. Among reasons for this changing policy, he said, are inefficiencies in recarting and reloading and the generally increased handling expense involved in city terminal operations.

Mr. Baum declared that chain stores can help remedy the maladjustment in market conditions which he said results in gluts and disparities in the various city markets. He cited instances in which the price for a given commodity on a given day ranged from 1 to 40 per cent between different cities. By keeping in close touch with the demand in the principal consuming centers, he said, a chain store organization can route its orders accordingly and act as a stabilizer in the market.

The fruit and vegetable industry has been overfinanced during recent years, in the opinion of Mr. Baum, who said that the Federal Farm Board and other marketing agencies down to individual shipping operators have all been at fault on this score.

"They have financed a large number of incompetent growers," he said, "thereby creating larger surpluses and undermining the activities of competent producers so that eventually production in many cases did not bring cost. The result has been to place the independent grower who is able to finance himself in a more or less perilous position."

A warning to coöperative leaders against launching at this time any new coöperative movement requiring much capital was voiced by Dr. John D. Black, professor of Agricultural economics at Harvard University, who recommended that the institute devote its attention during the next few years to keeping the existing coöperatives in operation.

If recent improvements in prices of several commodities are continued and extended to other products the farmers' situation will change for the better very rapidly, Mr. Paul H. Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner, declared in a discussion of Government facilities for agricultural credit. He pointed out that when this happens, the position of many farmers will be still further improved because "they will have learned how to get along with less credit than they formerly thought was necessary or possible."

Hyde Declared To Place Limits On Farm Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Regulations more strict than the law requires have been set up in administering the George-Jones Act, by which the last Congress made available $10,000,000 for financing agricultural credit corporations, it is stated in the weekly letter of the American Farm Bureau Federation, here.

Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, is declared to have gone much further than the law in restricting loans. The act says loans may be made to individuals, for investment in farm credit companies, up 75 per cent of the par value of capital stock offered as security. Secretary Hyde has set 60 per cent as the maximum, it is stated.

The law permits aid to credit corporations with capital stock as low as $10,000, but Mr. Hyde has set the limit at $50,000. This makes it necessary to raise at least $20,000 in cash in a community to organize a credit corporation, whereas $2500 was enough under the law's provisions, says the bureau letter.

Less than $500 will not be loaned to any individual, says the bureau. This means that a farmer must raise $333 in cash to get a loan of $500, it is said. In actual practice, the Farm Bureau believes, these restrictions will be even more severe than they appear. It is asserted that in 1931 when the Secretary of Agriculture had a similar amount to loan, the regulations made it impossible to lend more than 15 per cent of the fund.

DUBLIN SENATE ACTS

DUBLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Irish Free State Senate passed a motion last night calling for the reopening of negotiations with Great Britain regarding the Irish land annuities, which the de Valera Government has failed to pay.

MILLIONS ASKED FOR BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY

Federal Loans Sought for Tunnel, Bridge and Apartments

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—New York City and the Port of New York Authority are going to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans of many millions of dollars for public works, slum clearance and the building of modern apartments to take the place of old-law tenements.

Announcement by the Port Authority today indicates that the first request will be for $75,000,000 to build the proposed mid-town Hudson tunnel. This will be followed by applications for $26,000,000 for a new triborough bridge across the East River, and this, in turn, by another large loan for housing. The bridge and housing scheme was talked over with members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, and other New York leaders in Washington Wednesday.

The announcement by the Port Authority said it had approved the filing of notice of the $75,000,000 loan application by unanimous vote of the commissioners present. Construction of this tunnel is undertaken at this time primarily as an aid to employment. Port Authority engineers estimated that in the labor at the site, in the production of materials and in the work incidental thereto between 10,000 and 12,000 persons would find employment in each of the first three years of construction; between 6000 and 7000 in the fourth year, and 5000 in the fifth and last year. Labor would be on the basis of a 30-hour week. The project would require 500,000 barrels of cement, 500,000 cubic yards of sand, gravel or broken stone, 150,000 tons of iron and steel, and 2,000,000 cubic yards of excavation.

"It is estimated that $20,000,000 will be required for each of the first three years to carry on the work," the announcement says, "$10,000,000 for the fourth year, and $5,000,000 for the fifth."

The main tunnel would consist of twin tubes slightly larger than those of the Holland tunnel. The New York approach plazas, under the Port Authority plan, would be in the area bounded by Ninth and Eleventh Avenues and Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Streets. There would be direct connection with avenues and cross-town streets in the vicinity and with the proposed cross-town tunnel to Long Island. On the New Jersey side the tunnel would land between Weehawken and North Bergen and have connection with state and county highways.

"Because of the primary work already done, construction could be started forthwith should funds now become available, and the project could be open to traffic in the fall of 1937." Port Authority officials said.

GOLD IN ENGLAND RISES

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The demand for dollars has forced up the price of gold in England more than a shilling an ounce. The public, which reaped a rich harvest when England abandoned the gold standard, has started another "gold rush," and today was selling coins and jewelry in large quantities. The golden sovereign was quoted at 28 shillings.

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ELLEN PREIS WINS AT FOILS

Austrian Takes Olympic Title—Lieutenant Mayo Leads Modern Pentathlon

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (AP)—Ellen Preis of Austria became the individual women's foils champion of the Olympic Games last night by defeating England's entrant, Heather Guinness by one point after they had fenced off a tie. Each had won 8 matches and lost 1.

Third honors went to Erna Boren of Hungary and fourth to Mary Addams, Belgium.

Suffering a marked reversal of the form that made her a favorite in the semifinals Helene Mayer of Germany, defending champion, finished fifth. Johanna J. de Boer of Holland won as many bouts as Miss Mayer, but fell into sixth place because Miss Mayer had more up points.

Grete Olsen and Greda Munck of Denmark were tied with Marian Lloyd of the United States for seventh, with Maude Butler of England tenth. Officials said the women put on one of the most brilliant fencing exhibitions in the history of the games.

In the men's individual foils semifinals, Dernell Every of the United States was eliminated, as was Joseph L. Levis of Boston, who was defeated by Phillipe Cattiau, the French star, 5 to 2.

Erwin Cashmir of Germany was the outstanding performer of the afternoon, winning 7 bouts and losing 1.

Establishing a new modern pentathlon marksmanship record with a score of 197 out of a possible 200, Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, field artillery officer from Fort Sill, Okla., took the lead yesterday in one of the most severe tests of the Xth Olympiad.

Lieutenant Mayo placed second in the riding event on the opening day, and tied for fourth in the fencing Wednesday, to collect the smallest total of the field—7½ points. The 300-yard freestyle swimming and the 4000-meter crosscountry run remain.

As a result of yesterday's event, Carlo Simonetti of Italy moved into second place with 17 points. He placed third in the shooting with a 191, coupled with his eighth in the riding and sixth in the fencing championships. Count John Oxenstierna, Sweden, was third in the grand total with 20 points, placing in the shoot with a 194 total, coupled with his fourteenth place in the steeplechase and fourth in the fencing.

Sven A. Thofelt of Sweden, who won the fencing Wednesday and appeared to be headed toward a successful defense of his title gained in 1928, was tied for eighth yesterday, giving him a total of 24½ in fifth place. Bo G. Lindman of Sweden, winner of the steeplechase, and tied for second in the fencing, dropped to nineteenth place in the shoot for a 22½ total, and fourth.

Lieutenant Mayo put the United States definitely in the running for the first time since the sport was made a part of the modern games in 1912. Sweden has won every championship since that time. The former marksmanship record was 196 made by Haz of Germany in 1928.

Two Germans, two Italians, a Japanese, a Swede and a Czechoslovakian advanced through the first round of the bantamweight and featherweight divisions of Olympic Greco-Roman wrestling yesterday.

Three falls were scored in the Olympic style of grappling, which does not permit holds below the waist. Jacob Brendel of Germany pinned Aatos Jaskari of Finland and Marcello Nizzola of Italy downed Iadislas Szekfu of Hungary in the bantam class. Giovanni Gozzi of Italy threw Koakela, Finland, featherweight.

The United States is not represented in this event.

Brooklyn Twice Beats Pittsburgh

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	59	44	.573
Chicago	54	46	.540
Philadelphia	55	51	.519
Boston	53	50	.515
Brooklyn	53	52	.505
St. Louis	48	54	.471
New York	47	53	.470
Cincinnati	44	63	.411

RESULTS AUG. 4

Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5. (10 innings.)
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.

Chicago and Boston gained valuable ground in the first division of the National League yesterday by turning in victories. The Cubs easily triumphed over Philadelphia, 12 to 1, while the Braves beat Cincinnati, 3 to 2. The Brooklyn Dodgers twice defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7 to 4 and 6 to 5, to cut the latter's first-place lead to 3½ games. New York went one step nearer to sixth place by beating the St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 1.

The Cubs, playing their first game under the management of Charlie Grimm, scored all of their runs in two innings against the Phillies. They batted Ed Holley out of the box in the second with an eight-run attack. Four more runs crossed the plate in the fourth. Pat Malone had an easy time in the Chicago box. Cuyler hit a home run for the Cubs. Johnny Moore and Grimm each made three hits.

The Braves made only five hits off Cincinnati pitching, but bunched three of them in the third inning. Hargrave opened with a single and came all the way home when Knothe doubled to right. Then, with two out, Wally Berger caught one of Silas Johnson's pitches and drove it into the bleachers for his eighth homer of the season. Huck Betts pitched and won his eleventh victory of the campaign for the Tribe, backed by smart fielding.

Watson Clark kept 10 Pittsburgh hits scattered in the first game at Brooklyn, while his team mates were making 13 safeties count. Home runs by Danny Taylor and Lefty O'Doul accounted for four of Brooklyn's runs. Steve Swetonic started for the Pirates and lasted six innings. A pair of homers by O'Doul gave the Dodgers the second contest, which went 10 innings. The first came in the eighth and the second in the tenth.

A rally in the eighth inning, good for three runs, gave the Giants a victory over the Cardinals. Singles by Marshall, Hubbell and Moore put across one run. Ott's triple accounted for two more. Carl Hubbell did the pitching for the Giants and yielded only one run. The Cards outhit the New Yorkers, 8 to 7, but could not do much in the pinches. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batternes—Malone and Hartnett; Holley, H. Elliott, Berly and Davis, Todd. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 37m.

AT BOSTON

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Betts and Hargrave; Johnson, Ogden and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Donnelly. Time—1h. 20m.

AT BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	x	7	13	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Swetonic, French, Harris and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 57m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	15	1

Batteries—Shaute, Quinn, Thurston and Lopez; Kremer, Swift and Padden, Grace. Winning pitcher—Thurston. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 21m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	x	4	7	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Johnson and Mancuso. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 50m.

Leaders Score In American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	34	.673
Philadelphia	63	42	.600
Cleveland	60	43	.583
Washington	58	46	.558
Detroit	52	48	.520
St. Louis	47	55	.461
Chicago	34	66	.340
Boston	26	76	.255

RESULTS AUG. 4

Cleveland 8, Boston 2.
Cleveland 8, Boston 7 (13 innings).
New York 15, Chicago 3.
Washington 14, Detroit 11 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.

All four first-division clubs in the American League won their games yesterday, Cleveland winning twice. The Indians took both ends of a double-header from the Boston Red Sox, 8 to 2 and 8 to 7. The second contest went 13 innings. New York pounded out a 15-to-3 victory over Chicago. The Washington club defeated Detroit in 10 innings, 14 to 11. George Earnshaw pitched Philadelphia to a 6-to-2 triumph over St. Louis.

The Indians were given good pitching in the first game against Boston, Oral Hildebrand going the distance. He yielded only seven safeties. His team mates made three runs off Bob Kline, young Red Sox right-hander, in seven innings, and collected five more in the eighth with Rhodes pitching. Boston outhit Cleveland, 19 to 14, in the second game, but wasted many drives. Kamm led the Cleveland attack with two singles, a double and a triple.

Bill Dickey returned to the Yankee lineup after a 30-day suspension and led his team's attack with four hits, one of them a home run. The circuit smash came in the fourth inning with the bases full. Lou Gehrig also hit a homer and drove in five runs. Vernon Gomez went the route for the Yanks and was never in much trouble. The Yanks batted Sam Jones out of the Chicago box in the third inning.

The Senators unleashed a rally which netted them five runs in the first half of the tenth inning yesterday and won a hard-fought game from the Tigers. A pair of triples two doubles and a single figured in the rally. The Tigers scored twice in their half of the inning, but this uprising fell three runs short. Bluege for the Senators and Stone for the losers hit homers.

George Earnshaw, although wild at times, outpitched Walter Stewart of the Browns. It was Earnshaw's sixteenth triumph of the 1932 season. The big right-hander gave seven bases on balls, but was effective enough in the pinches to keep the Browns from threatening. Bishop and Miller each had two hits for the A's, while Campbell and Melillo followed suit for the Browns.

AT CLEVELAND

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	x	8	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	2

Batteries—Hildebrand and Sewell; Kline, Rhodes and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 30m.

Second Game

Ings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Cleve'd	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	14	1
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	19	1

Batteries—Brown, Connally and Myatt; Andrews, Durham, Weiland and Tate. Winning pitcher—Connally. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 43m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	0	4	15	17	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Jones, Gallivan, Bowler and Grube, Berry, Sullivan. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—McGowan, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 7m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	5	14	17	0
Detroit	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	11	15	2

Batteries—Weaver, Marberry, Crowder and Berg, Maple; Hogsett, Wyatt, Uhle, Marrow and Hayworth, Ruel. Winning pitcher; Crowder. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—3h. 9m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	10	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Stewart and Ferrell. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 54m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	67	43	.609
Indianapolis	63	50	.558
Columbus	63	51	.553
Kansas City	57	53	.518
Milwaukee	53	55	.491
Toledo	55	58	.487
Louisville	44	64	.407
St. Paul	41	69	.373

RESULTS AUG. 4

Toledo 7, Minneapolis 6.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 4.
Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 12, Milwaukee 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	75	51	.595
Hollywood	71	58	.563
Los Angeles	68	57	.544
San Francisco	65	58	.528
Seattle	60	65	.480
Sacramento	58	68	.460
Oakland	55	71	.437
Missions	49	76	.392

RESULTS AUG. 4

Oakland 4, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 2.
Seattle 23, Missions 3.

DAVID N. JONES DEFEATS BELL

Mangin, Sutter and Wood Advance in Meadow Club Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 5—David N. Jones, recent graduate of Columbia University, who has been devastating the ranks of seeded players all season, turned in another brilliant performance yesterday, when he entered the semifinal round of the annual invitation tournament of the Meadow Club at the expense of R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, now also a resident of the metropolitan district. The tall basketball player, using his service with unusual steadiness against the fiery play of Bell, took the match in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., champion of Ireland and Sea Bright winner, met with real opposition from the little Atlanta player, Bryan M. Grant Jr., losing the second set and being carried to extra games in the third. But the New Yorker finally managed to emerge victorious, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

The other matches went as expected, Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate title holder from New Orleans, putting out another southerner, Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, 6—4, 6—3; while Gregory S. Mangin, returning to his best form, swamped Frederic (Fritz) Mercur, 6—1, 6—4.

Bell and Mangin, twice winners of the doubles here, lost their chance to retire the bowls in their third doubles match of the day when Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs defeated them for entry into the semifinals, after a terrific struggle, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6. Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, the young stars of the University of California at Los Angeles, also entered the semifinals, as the result of a quarterfinal victory over Wood and Lester R. Stoefen, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, 6—1, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, 6—4, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen won from F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, by default.

Martin Buxby and S. Howard Voshell defeated Bryan Hamlin and Dr. Arthur Neergaard, 6—2, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated E. W. Feibleman and Walter Martin, 6—4, 10—8.

Stuyvesant Morris and Gerard C. Smith defeated Huntington Hartford and José Ferrar, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley defeated J. W. Morice and D. L. Dunne, 6—2, 6—0.

Henry Bassford and S. J. Adams won from Stanley W. Mortimer and S. W. Mortimer Jr., by default.

Clifford S. Sutter and Bryan M. Grant Jr. defeated William Bragaw and Edward McKnight, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Harold Wainwright and Eliot Ward defeated John W. Stafford and Walter Page, 6—1, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Robert Bryan and John Barr, 6—4, 6—4.

H. J. Turner and S. T. Skidmore won from D. N. Jones and Richard T. Murphy by default.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and Edward Jacobs defeated Rogers Bacon and George Walker, 6—0, 6—0.

Armand L. Bruneau and Harold Surface defeated C. H. Aldrich and Alfred McRae, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur and J. G. Hall defeated A. Harrison and C. C. Pell Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Jake H. Hess Jr. and Eugene H. McCauliff defeated Yelverton Garnett and Jesse Spalding 3d, 6—2, 7—5.

John McDiarmid and Clayton Lee Burwell Jr. defeated R. N. Williams 2d and Joseph L. Coughlin, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams won from E. W. Burns and H. L. Bowman by default.

Second Round

Wood and Stoefen defeated Buxby and Voshell, 6—0, 6—2.

Tidball and Lewis defeated Morris and Smith, 6—0, 6—3.

Gledhill and Culley defeated Bassford and Adams, 6—1, 6—2.

Sutter and Grant defeated Wainwright and Ward, 7—5, 6—2.

Bell and Mangin defeated Turner and Skidmore, 6—0, 6—2.

Coen and Jacobs defeated Bruneau and Surface, 6—2, 6—4.

Mercur and Hall defeated Hess and McCauliff, 5—7, 6—2, 8—6.

McDiarmid and Burwell defeated Kamrath and S. Williams, 9—7, 6—2.

Third Round

Tidball and Lewis defeated Wood and Stoefen, 6—3, 6—4.

Coen and Jacobs defeated Bell and Mangin, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6.

U. S. YACHT RETAINS THE CANADA'S CUP

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Continuing an unbroken string of victories started in 1903 when an American yacht lifted the Canada's Cup, the Conewago of the Rochester Yacht Club yesterday defeated the Canadian challenger, Invader II, in the fourth and final of the races for the historic trophy by the slim margin of 20 seconds.

It was the most thrilling race of the series, first one of the eight-meter yachts, then the other, taking the lead. Both were sailed to their best advantage in a steady breeze of from 8 to 12 miles.

The Conewago won the first race Monday, lost a close contest the next day and scored another win Wednesday. The challenger had to have a win yesterday or lose the chance to lift the cup which has been the most highly prized Great Lakes yachting trophy since it was put up in 1896.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	71	42	.628
Buffalo	64	49	.566
Baltimore	63	51	.553
Montreal	61	51	.545
Rochester	60	56	.517
Reading	50	66	.431
Jersey City	51	68	.429
Toronto	38	75	.336

RESULTS AUG. 4

Rochester 9, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 12, Jersey City 5.
Toronto 6, Newark 4.
Newark 3, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 5, Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 19, Baltimore 7.
Other clubs not scheduled.

CANADIEN PLAYERS SIGNED

MONTREAL, Aug. 5 (Canadian Press)—Armand Mondou and Wildore Larochelle signed up for another year of hockey with Canadiens of the National Hockey League when they affixed their signatures to contracts yesterday. Pit Lepine, who has recovered from a mishap, received in the Stanley Cup series with the New York Rangers last season, also is signed.

CALDWELL TO HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 5 (AP)—Bruce Caldwell, former Yale University football and baseball star, was signed yesterday to play first base for the Harrisburg club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He formerly played with New Haven in the Eastern League.

THREE NATIONS WIN FIFTH-DAY OLYMPIC EVENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

States, fifth, and Kenneth M. Churchill, United States, sixth.

Beccali's victory in the 1500-meter run was unexpected. Competing against him were an impressive list of experienced runners, including Harry E. Larva, Finland, defending his Olympic championship and an Olympic record; N. Penrose Hallowell Jr., and Glenn V. Cunningham, United States, both dangerous contenders; J. F. Cornes, Great Britain, J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand, and Philip Edwards, Canada.

Race Was Thrilling One

Cunningham took the pole and set a blistering pace in the first two laps. Edwards was a close second. With the exception of Larva, who was somewhat by himself in the rear, all the other runners were closely bunched. Beginning the third lap, Larva sprinted into second place, evidently priming himself for the finish.

Down the backstretch the pack closed in on Cunningham, despite the big Kansan's efforts to increase his pace. Larva dropped far behind, but all the other runners took the last turn closely grouped.

Coming into the straightaway with the tape stretched out ahead, Beccali broke from the pack and pumped his short, brown legs into a terrific sprint. The slick-haired Italian won going away. Cornes was second, Edwards was third. Cunningham fourth, Erik Ny fifth, and sixth place went to Hallowell. Larva was last.

Beccali, his face wreathed in smiles, shook hands with everyone and repeatedly raised his hand in the Fascisti salute, much to the delight of his countrymen throughout the Stadium who joined the celebration of an Italian victory.

Japanese Retrieves Himself

Nambu's decisive win in the hop, step, and jump vindicated his rather mediocre showing earlier in the games in the broad jump. He exceeded the previous Olympic mark by almost a foot, and added nearly six inches to the world record. Erik Svensson, Sweden, placed second, Kamakichi Oshima, Japan, third. Eamon Fitzgerald, Ireland, fourth, Willen Peters of Holand, fifth, Sol H. Furth, United States, sixth.

Mildred B. Didrikson, United States won her second Olympic title and world record by placing first in the 80-meter hurdles. She was closely pressed, however, by Evelyn Hall, United States. The time, 11.7s., took 2s. off the Olympic and world mark set by Miss Didrikson Wednesday in the trials.

Marjorie Clark, South Africa, finished third, a foot ahead of Simone Schaller, who was fourth. It was Miss Schaller who forced Miss Didrikson to the record Wednesday. Violet Webb, Great Britain, was fifth, and Alda Wilson, Canada, sixth.

First and second trials were run in the 400-meter dash, resulting in favorites qualifying in rather slow time. The three second trial heats were won by W. A. Carr, James Gordon, and B. B. Eastman, all United States. Others who were impressive were G. L. Rampling and C. H. Stoneley, Great Britain, and G. A. Golding, Australia. Semifinals and finals are scheduled for today.

U. S. Loses "Grand Slam"

A change in the order of finish in the 110-meter hurdles was announced yesterday by the judges after viewing the motion pictures. The new ruling gave Donald O. Finlay, Great Britain, third place over Jack A. C. Keller, United States, and thus took away from the Americans the "grand slam" in that event.

India's strong field hockey team defeated Japan 11 to 1, in the Olympic Stadium, but suffered the embarrassment of having the first point scored against it in Olmpic competition. India is a favorite to win the field hockey championship.

Italy won first, second, and fourth places in the 100-kilometer road cycling race yesterday. Attilio Pazesi won in 2h. 28m. 5.6s. His Italian teammate, Guglielmo Segato, was second in 2h. 29m. 21.4s. B. R. Britz, Sweden, placed third in 2h 29m. 45 1-5s., while Giuseppe Olmo, Italy, was fourth in 2h. 29m. 48 1-5s. Soreensen, Denmark, was fifth in 2h. 30m. 1 1-5s., and F. W. Southall, Great Britain, sixth, in 2h. 30m. 16.1-5s.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

400-METER DASH (437.4 Yards). First Trials Qualifying Three Each For Quarterfinals

First Heat—Won by Adolf Metzner, Germany (1yd.); second, Seiken Oki, Japan (6in.); third, Alex S. Wilson, Canada (2yds.); fourth, Johan Areskoug, Sweden. Time—50.4s.

Second Heat—Won by Ben B. Eastman, U. S. A. (3yds.); second Joachim Buechner, Germany (2yds.); third Hjalmar Johannesen, Norway (3yds.); fourth, Carlos de Anda, Mexico. Time—49s.

Third Heat—Won by Borj Strandvall, Finland (4ft.); second, James Ball, Canada (1yd.); third, Iwao Masuda, Japan (1yd.); fourth, Sten Pettersen, Sweden. Time—49.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by William A. Carr, U. S. A. (2yds.); second, George Golding, Australia (3yds.); third, Crew H. Stoneley, Great Britain (1yd.); fourth, Walter Nehb, Germany (2yds.); fifth, Christos Mandikas, Greece (3yds.); sixth, Manuel Alvarez, Mexico. Time—48.8s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Felix Rinner, Austria (3yds.); second, Godfrey Rampling, Great Britain (3yds.); third, William J. Walters, South Africa (1yd.); fourth, Stuart Black, New Zealand (1yd.); fifth, Seiken Cho, Japan. Time—49.2s.

Sixth Heat—Won by James Gordon, U. S. A. (1ft.); second, Raymond Lewis, Canada (1yd.); third, Dominos Puglisi, Brazil (1ft.); fourth, Ricardo Arguello, Mexico. Time—50.6s.

Second Trials, Qualifying Four Each for Semifinals Friday

First Heat—Won by William A. Carr, U. S. A. (1yd.); second, William J. Walters, South Africa (1ft.); third, George A. Golding, Australia (10yds.); fourth, Alex S. Wilson, Canada (5yds.); fifth, Dominos Puglisi, Brazil. Time—48.4s.

Second Heat—Won by James Gordon, U. S. A. (2yds.); second, Godfrey L. Rampling, Great Britain (1yd.); third, Joschim Buechner, Germany (1yd.); fourth, James Ball, Canada (1ft.); fifth, Hjalmar Johannesen, Norway (2yds.); sixth, Seikan Oki, Japan. Time—48.6s.

Third Heat—Won by Ben B. Eastman, U. S. A. (1yd.); second, Felix Rinner, Austria (1ft.); third, Borje Strandvall, Finland (2yds.); fourth, Crew H. Stoneley, Great Britain (2ft.); fifth, Raymond Lewis, Canada (1yd.); sixth, Adolf Metzner, Germany. Time—48.8s.

1500-METER (1640.4 YARDS) RUN

Won by Luigi Beccali, Italy (3yds.); second, Jerry F. Cornes, Great Britain (1ft.); third, Phil Edwards, Canada (2yds.); fourth, Glen C. Cunningham, U. S. A. (1yd.); fifth, Erik Ny, Sweden (1yd.); sixth, N. Penrose Hallowell Jr., U. S. A. Time—3m. 51.2s. (New Olympic record. Former record 3m. 53.2s., by Harry E. Larva, Finland, 1928.)

RUNNING HOP STEP AND JUMP

Won by Chuhei H. Nambu, Japan, 51ft. 7in. (new Olympic record and betters world's record; former Olympic record 50ft. 10½in. set by A. W. Winter, Australia, 1924; world record is 51ft 1½in. set by Mikio Odo, Japan, 1931); second, Erik Svensson, Sweden, 50ft. 3¾in.; third, Kamakichi Oshima, Japan, 49ft. 4¼in.; fourth, Eamon Fitzgerald, Ireland, 49ft. 3in.; fifth, Willen Peters, Holland, 49ft.; sixth, Sol H. Furth, U. S. A., 48ft. 10in.

JAVELIN THROW

Won by Matti H. Jarvinen, Finland, 238ft. 7in. (new Olympic record. Old record 218ft. 6½in. set by E. H. Lundquist, Sweden, 1928); second, Matti K. Sippala, Finland, 229ft. ½in.; third, Eino Penttila, Finland, 225ft. 4½in.; fourth, Gottfried Wiemann, Germany, 223ft. 8¾in.; fifth, Lee Bartlett, U. S. A., 211ft. 6in.; sixth, Kenneth M. Churchill, U. S. A., 207ft. 8½in.

WOMEN'S 80-METER HURDLES

Won by Mildred Babe Didrikson, U. S. A. (6in.); second, Evelyn Hall, U. S. A. (1yd.); third, Marjorie Clark, South Africa (4ft.); fourth, Simone Schaller, U. S. A. (2ft.); fifth, Violet Webb, Great Britain (1yd.); sixth, Alda Wilson, Canada. Time—11.7s. (New Olympic record and betters listed world's record. Former Olympic record 11.8s. set by Miss Didrikson in Wednesday's semifinals; world record is 12.2s., held by Miss Clark of South Africa, 1930.)

Clark Continues To Lead Roquers

UNITED STATES ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Games Won	Games Lost	Pts. Total	Avg. per Game
Edward Clark	9	0	288	32
W. W. Wilson	3	2	145	29
F. E. Pomerleau	5	1	172	28 2-3
O. E. Barnhart	5	3	215	26 7-8
H. L. Smith	6	2	198	24 3-4
F. C. Krause	1	1	48	24
A. D. Gammill	4	4	186	23 1-4
G. R. Whitmore	3	6	197	21 8-9
O. D. Barnhart	3	5	174	21 3-4
G. T. Franklin	3	7	180	18
W. H. Hoagland	1	4	78	15 3-5
C. R. Zimmerman	2	4	77	12 5-6
Dr. C. E. Davis	0	6	57	9 1-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 5—Eddie Clark of Providence, R. I., staging a comeback after seven years of retirement as a roque tournament player, has played through the major part of his schedule without a sign of a break and appears to be headed toward another national championship, his fifth.

As the fifth day of the national tournament of the American Roque League started here today, Clark had nine games to his credit having scored a total of 288 points against 73 made by his opponents. His remaining games are with W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, league president, and F. C. Krause of Long Beach, present titleholder. Lester Clark of Chicago is also expected before the end of the week and several others may enroll before Monday, the last day for entry.

Krause got off to a bad start in his battle to defend his title, losing to Fred E. Pomerleau, 32 to 16, in his opening game. He won his second game, 32 to 14, from G. T. Franklin of Chicago.

W. W. Wilson, with an average of 29 for five games, and Pomerleau, with an average of 28 2-3 for six games, are other leaders in the first division, ready to take advantage of a blowup for Clark in his concluding games.

In the second division A. M. Collings of Cleveland and J. M. Ladd of Warsaw divided the honors, each with three games won and none lost.

In the seven-game series for the Kramer trophy, Hoagland has defeated Zimmerman three straight games and needs only one more. In the series for the Anchor trophy, the score is 3 to 0 in favor of O. D. Barnhart, who is playing Ladd. O. E. Barnhart defeated Krause in the first game of a series for the Benedict Cup, now held by Krause. Tournament scores follow:

First Division

O. D. Barnhart 32, A. D. Gammill 15.
O. E. Barnhart 32, A. R. Whitmore 3.
G. T. Franklin 32, A. D. Gammill 26.
O. E. Barnhart 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 9.
W. W. Wilson 32, W. H. Hoagland 19. W. W. Wilson 32, A. D. Gammill 17. Edward Clark 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 4. H. L. Smith 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 4. Edward Clark 32, A. D. Gammill 0. F. C. Krause 32, G. T. Franklin 14. W. W. Wilson 32, O. D. Barnhart 9. F. E. Pomerleau 32, F. C. Krause 16. A. D. Gammill 32, G. T Whitmore 17

Second Division

A M. Collings 32, E. J Carter 1. A. J. Denney 32. D. D. Doan 14. F. L. Rhoades 32, D. D. Doan 25. J. M. Ladd 32, E. J. Carter 19. J. M. Ladd 32, A. J. Denney 26. F. L. Rhoades 32, D. C. Hills 14. E. J. Carter 32, D. D. Doan 21.

DETROIT YACHTSMEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 5—Representatives of the Bay View Yacht Club of Detroit defeated members of the Hingham Yacht Club, yesterday, in their series of four interstate races for 22-square-meter yachts. The final race found Ilyasie II, skiped by Russell A. Alger Jr. of Detroit, winning, with Fraeth, skippered by F. Rankin Weisgerber of Detroit, finishing second. This gave Detroit 23½ points to 17½ for Hingham. Dodo II, skippered by Edwin C. Lincoln of the Hingham Y. C., was high individual scorer with 13½. Fraeth coming next with 10¼. The Hingham skippers showed the finest kind of sportsmanship in refusing to take the morning race on a technicality. The two Detroit yachts went inside instead of outside of one of the markers and were disqualified; but the Hingham yachtsmen withdrew their yachts, which automatically canceled the race.

GRANT WINS N. E. TITLE

BARRINGTON, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, 22-year-old Connecticut amateur golf champion, yesterday won the New England amateur championship by a 7-and-6 triumph over young Dow Ahern of Willimantic in the scheduled 36-hole final match. These two, fast friends and inseparable companions since they arrived here for this tournament, played rather indifferent golf in their morning round but came out of it with a 74 for Grant and a 76 for Ahern. Grant took a lead at the seventh, after parrying with Ahern on the first six holes, and never was down thereafter. Grant was 1 up at the turn. He increased it to two on the fourteenth and then they halved the next four holes in par figures, finishing their round far better than they started.

LAMING WINS N. H. TITLE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—John Laming of Springfield, Mass., yesterday won the junior singles tennis championship of New Hampshire at the Cygnet Boat and Tennis Club by defeating Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Play in the senior singles reached the semifinal round with Herbert and Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., upsetting Arthur Noble and Fred Harris, both seeded players.

PITTSTON CO. NET LOSS

Pittston Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, consolidated net loss of $880,227 after depreciation, depletion, amortization, interest, taxes and minority interest, etc.

JOAN C. RIDLEY IN SEMIFINAL

Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Harper and Josephine Cruickshank Also Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMP

THE HOME FORUM

Literature of Childhood, 1840

ONE of my treasured possessions is a letter which my grandfather wrote when a student at Amherst College in 1830. It was addressed to his grandfather and began, "Dearly beloved Grandparent." It dealt with the studies he had undertaken, with the piety of his roommate, and with the excellence of the sermon to which he had just listened. It inquired respectfully after the health of those at home and closed thus: "Farewell. Permit me to sign myself your dutiful grandson." The whole letter was couched in the most formal and stilted phrases. And yet I have reason to believe that this grandfather was a jolly person. What, then, is the significance of such a literary style?

The fundamentals of human nature, I presume, change little from generation to generation, but certainly manners change to such an extent that they seem almost to indicate a change in character. As one examines existing evidences of the thought and sentiment of youth a hundred years ago, one finds it difficult to escape the impression that something has undergone a radical alteration. Is it character, or is it merely manners? There have doubtless always been earnest and frivolous young people, serious and jocular young people; but in one respect at least a sort of revolution can be traced, and that is in the expression of piety and rigid morality that was the early Victorian fashion.

With this thought in mind, I have recently been looking over once more my little collection of books written for children eighty or ninety years ago. Whether or not the authors rightly estimated the susceptibility of the children of that day to moral and religious teachings, there was never any doubt on their part that all literature of childhood should possess some touch of such instruction. Whether or not childhood fully appreciated the charm of this sort of thing, the authors rarely failed in their self-imposed duty. Whether the piece of literature were a schoolbook, a story, or a volume of nursery rhymes, the purposeful effort to lead the little reader toward pious thoughts was always in evidence.

* * *

The first of these books which comes to my hand is "Mitchell's Primary Geography," published in Philadelphia in 1840. It is quaintly written and the bits of information given display a curious criterion of selection. One learns, for example, that the best known birds of North America are the bald eagle, the wild turkey, the canvas-back duck, and the humming-bird; that Delaware is famous for its wheat; that "Charleston is remarkable for the politeness and hospitality of its inhabitants"; that "Texas is a fine fertile country, settled principally by people from the United States." The maps, of course, show political divisions that would astonish modern children, while the wood-cuts, of which there are one hundred and twenty, are amazing and varied. Some of them, indeed, seem calculated to give children a sense of horror, such as earthquakes, Indian massacres, and the culinary operations of cannibals. But the author mitigates this with a liberal sprinkling of scenes from Biblical literature, nor does he consider scriptural quotations out of place in a geography. In his preface he naïvely remarks that children who become well acquainted with geography "obtain, in consequence, the respect and esteem of those who are older than themselves, and are at the same time regarded with pleasure and satisfaction by their parents and friends." Such were the rewards of learning in 1840.

Another schoolbook of similar size and character is a history—"The United States for Children." The title page is missing and so I am unable to give the author's name or the exact date of publication, but we learn from the text that there are twenty-four states in the Union and that Millard Fillmore is the President. Here again we have an abundance of quaint wood-cuts, one of the most delightful of which shows "the inhabitants of New York pulling down the statue of George III." The expression on the royal visage is one of utter vacuity.

But they are not all schoolbooks, and I turn next to a volume of one hundred and thirty-two pages bound in the mulberry-colored cloth with gilt lettering that was so popular in that day. This is a story book—a novel, one might perhaps call it—entitled "George Allen, the Only Son, by Miss Mary Anna Fox." It was published in Boston in 1846. I must confess that I have never read this melancholy tale in its entirety, but I have perused enough of it to be convinced that Miss Mary was much more concerned with imparting moral instruction than with entertaining her readers. The spoiled "only son" comes to the worst possible of bad ends through drink; and, if the story did not produce in the youth of that day a horror of intemperance, it was not because of any lack of thoroughness on Miss Mary's part.

* * *

I turn with greater pleasure to a little red-and-gold book, three by two and a half inches in size, called "Country Walks for Little Folks," published in Philadelphia in 1847. In its two hundred pages there are some fifty chapters, each with its illustration and each devoted to some rural scene or activity. The purpose of the nameless author was obviously instruction, but while he never missed a chance to moralize, his little essays and stories and verses are pleasantly written and display a certain sympathy with the child mind. In one place, indeed, he even descends to punning. It is in a short poem on threshing, in which a little girl asks some pertinent questions about the flail.

"But good Master Barney (the little girl said),
"I am really afraid that you'll hit your own head."
"O no, little lady, give over your fears,
I do not hit heads, though I box many ears."

Rhymes have evidently delighted children for centuries, and no one knew this better than Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, whose half-dozen volumes with flower names for titles appeared between 1810 and 1850. Mrs. Turner knew how to deliver moral instruction and amusement in one dose. Her little rhymed stories were about good and bad boys and girls, and the sins against which she pleasantly crusaded were cruelty, disobedience, discourtesy, and greediness. Here, for example, is the tale of a boy who broke a window; the final stanza is a good illustration of Mrs. Turner's style.

Tom's aunt, when in town,
Had left half a crown
For her nephew (her name was Miss Frazier),
Which he thought to have spent,
But now it all went
(And it served him quite right) to the glazier.

These stanzas from other poems further illustrate her method:

Robert, when an infant, heard
Now and then a naughty word,
Spoken in a random way
By his brothers when at play.
Was the baby then to blame
When he tried to lisp the same?

Friends will say it is a pity
If her resolution fails—
Fanny looks both good and pretty
When she does not bite her nails!

And here we have a picture of the model schoolboy:

He took his seat
And wrote quite neat,
And never idly acted;
And then beside
He multiplied,
Divided, and subtracted.

But, naturally enough, I am fondest of the little book of poems which were written for the edification of his children by the grandfather mentioned at the beginning of this paper. The volume is called "The Child's Keepsake," and it was published in Boston in 1852. The subject matter is widely varied, but every poem and song ends on the note of admonition and none fails to point its moral. Thus we find an enticing description of little Kate's new bonnet; but for fear her finery might tend to make the child vain, this final stanza was added:

Be modest, humble, holy, meek,
That He your soul may bless
Who looks upon your heart, my child,
And not upon your dress.

There are thirty-odd poems in this little red-and-gold book, but lack of space forbids lengthy quotation. I must, however, refer to my favorite among them—the dramatic story of "The Brindled Cow."

Squire Watkins had a brindled cow;
Her hair was soft as silk,
And every night and every morn
She gave a pail of milk.

She was treated with great kindness and even indulgence, and yet she perversely loved to stray. One day she attempted to leap the ditch that bounded her pasture, but alas! she fell short and sank into the mud. A terrific storm came up and poor Brindle spent the night in this perilous spot and almost perished. But she was rescued in the morning and returned home with a greatly chastened spirit.

Now always, when the cow-boy comes
As if she dreaded mud,
She stands beside the pasture bars
And calmly chews her cud.

And then the inevitable application of the moral:

Nor can my little readers know,
When weary of their home,
How many dangers throng their way
Wherever they may roam.

'Tis never safe to overleap
Their playground's proper bound,
Lest they, in some dark, evil hour,
Be lost and never found.

Knowing something of the men and women who had been brought up on these virtuous poems, I can at least testify to the excellence of the results.

W. A. D.

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Papeete Harbor, in Tahiti, Largest of the Society Islands

A Land of Contrasts

Few countries have such a variety of scenery as has Mexico, the land of contrasts and exquisite color. There are mountain peaks perpetually covered with snow; there are smoking volcanoes; there are magnificent waterfalls and wild canyons. In some regions whole mountains are blue-black with forests of pine and juniper; in other regions the mountains stand naked and bare, golden brown in the sun, or covered with the tall, straight spikes of the organ-cactus, or spires of the ragged yucca.

In delightful contrast to the snow-summits and the mountains whose peaks are lost in the clouds, are the low tropical jungles that fringe the coast. Here nature displays herself in a riotous profusion of color. Bright flowers, bright-plumaged birds and gaudy butterflies are no more gay than the yellow-gold of the sun-splashed sands. Palm trees etch ragged blue-black shadows; bright green lizards flash; and everywhere brilliant magenta morning-glories claim the world for their own. Truly Mexico is a land of color and of unending charm.

Old Mexico, primitive and quaint in the extreme, is giving way slowly to new Mexico with modern ideas and modern methods; but there are still immense districts, in out-of-the-way places, where the inhabitants live today much as did their ancestors two or more thousand years ago. And in all the land, however progressive it may become, the centuries-old traditions will not be forgotten, the monuments of its earliest peoples will not be erased: the glamour and the gripping charm of old Mexico will remain.

The great variety of scenery is due to the conformation of the land. Extending along the entire eastern and western coasts, from north to south, there is a low tropical strip known as the tierra caliente, or hot land; this low country as it leaves the sea swells gradually, in places abruptly, into foothills, the tierra templada; and the temperate region then rises in precipitous terraces to the high central zone, the tierra fria, or cold land. This is a vast plateau extending, brokenly, the full length of the country and shut in on both sides by high mountain peaks of the many separate ranges that go to make up the Sierra Madre. . . .

Mexico's mountainous scenery is wild and beautiful. On the Pacific slope the cordillera is cut by many deep valleys, "pleasant water courses," running east and west and opening out directly onto the sea. The precipitous sides of the mountains guarding the valleys are themselves gashed by deep arroyos, sometimes mere dry gullies, often glorious cascades where the water rushes down from the Sierras and falls tumultuously over the cliffs in its haste to reach the sea.—VERNON QUINN, in "Beautiful Mexico."

By an Old Fountain in Portugal

It is delightful to stand near the old Roman fountain by the bridge. Women come there all day long with their cantros, or graceful water-jars; they fill them in turn and stay a minute or two chatting or joking with one another. Very often, the young soldiers come along with wooden buckets which they carry on their backs, with a sack spread over their grey cotton uniforms, and sometimes they help the girls to hoist the heavy jars on to their heads.

Leiria, which was the Calippo of the Romans, is on the banks of the Liz; it is a peaceful country town with a cathedral, a market-square, and shady walks skirting the river. . . .

Little old marble bathrooms have been built over the bubbling water, and anyone can slip into them and bathe. A cheery row of washer-women, busy just below, seemed quite content with their life, and said, "How fortunate we are to have these warm springs to wash in! We can come here all the winter, and even in the middle of the night the water is just the same heat." Seen from here, across the river Liz, through the tall, shimmering poplars, the castle of King Diniz looks like some fairy palace up on its rocky peak over the little town. It has not the grim, grey look of the Moorish forts, but is built of yellow-brown stone, which reflects the sunlight. From the artist's point of view Leiria is a place to stay at for several days, and it was the first place in Portugal where a printing press was set up.—From "Things Seen in Portugal," by M. F. SMITHER.

Summer Days

How swift the summer goes,
Forget-me-not, pink rose.
The young grass when I started
And now the hay is carted,
And now my song is ended,
And all the summer spended;
The blackbird's second brood
Routs beech leaves in the wood;
The pink and rose have speeded,
Forget-me-not has seeded
Only the winds that blew,
The rain that makes things new,
The earth that hides things old
And blessings manifold.

O lovely lily clean,
O lily springing green,
O lily bursting white,
Dear lily of delight,
Spring in my heart again
That I may flower to men.

—From "The Everlasting Mercy," by JOHN MASEFIELD, in "Collected Poems."

How "Dixie" Was Composed

Emmett wrote "Dixie" while he was a member of the famous Bryant's Minstrels which he had joined in 1857. He was known already as the composer of "Old Dan Tucker," and he was engaged by Bryant not only in the capacity of a stage performer, but also to compose Negro songs and walk-arounds. Those were the days of the real minstrel shows when "end men," "bones" and "interlocutor" were in their glory. The performance always wound up with an ensemble called the "walk-around," which was (or was supposed to be) a genuine bit of plantation life. The composition of fetching walk-arounds was a knack with Emmett that made him a valuable acquisition for a minstrel troupe. Moreover, he had a good voice and played many instruments, but especially violin and flute.

On Saturday night, September 17, 1859, after the performance, one of the Bryants told Emmett that a new walk-around was wanted in time for rehearsal on Monday. The minstrel replied that while the time was very short he would do his best. That night after he reached home he tried to hit upon some tune, but the music wouldn't come. His wife cheerily told him to wait until morning; he should have the room to himself so that he could work undisturbed, and when he had finished the walk-around he could play it for her as sole audience. If she liked it, the Bryants would, and so would the average listener.

Next day was rainy and dismal. Some years before, Emmett had traveled with a circus as a drummer. In winter the warm southern circuit was a popular route with circus people, and those who were obliged to show North would say when the cold weather would make them shiver, "I wish I was in Dixie." The phrase was in fact a current circus expression. On that dismal September day, probably the beginning of the equinoctial, when Emmett stepped to the window and looked out, the old longing for the pleasant South came over him, and involuntarily he thought to himself, "I wish I was in Dixie." Like a flash the thought suggested the first line for a walk-around, and a little later the minstrel, fiddle in hand, was working out the melody which, coupled with the words, made "Dixie" a genuine song of the people almost from the instant it was first sung from the stage of Bryant's Minstrels, then at 472 Broadway, New York, on the night of Monday, September 19, 1859. . . .

Mrs. Emmett had suggested plain "Dixie" as a title for the song, and her husband had adopted it. But when the song was published in 1860, it was called, "I wish I was in Dixie's Land,"—a line which does not occur in it. Afterwards it was published as "Dixie's Land"—but to the public it simply is "Dixie," which shows that when Mrs. Emmett suggested that one word for a title, she knew what she was about. Emmett himself stated that he received five hundred dollars for the copyright of "Dixie," and that what he had received for all his other songs put together (which, it should be remembered, included his popular "Dan Tucker") would be fairly represented by one hundred dollars; so that during a lifetime of eighty-nine years his receipts as a popular song composer amounted to six hundred dollars—and obscurity in a little Western town!—From "Famous American Songs," by GUSTAV KOBBE.

Claiming Our Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a type of story, descended to us from ancient days, the charm of which never fades. It is the story of a lost prince who, having been left a helpless babe in a wilderness, is found by a passing shepherd and carried home, where he grows up in obscurity with foster parents; but being at length discovered, he is introduced to his princely heritage. It may be an inkling of its symbolic significance that has endeared this theme to mankind, each in his deepest self knowing instinctively that the sense of abiding in material environment is not as it should be, and that his true home is elsewhere.

The search for a wider life and a better inheritance is looked upon in Christian Science as proof of humanity's longing to realize the truth of being. Instructed in its teachings, one sees that even while ignorant of and separated in belief from God, he really was in the position of an heir to wisdom, power, and abundance of all good. How can we recover our true status? We must think about God and seek to know His nature. Even as the restored prince of the old tale must have had much to learn, so we must become conscious that we are "heirs of God" and "joint-heirs with Christ." We must recognize God as the loving Parent, who protects us, and know that our birthright is the true and beautiful individuality we have inherited from Him. The most splendid possession is of little use to us unless we recognize it. Our endeavor, then, should be to learn the nature of God, as the Bible reveals it; for such knowledge leads to all good. Christian Science goes to the root of the problem; it teaches us to accept our goodly heritage as a divine fact, by showing us that man is spiritual, perfect, made in God's image and likeness, and by affirming the consequent unreality of the belief that he can be ill or poor or lost or sad.

"Ye must be born again," said Jesus to Nicodemus. This new birth is the awakening to see our true self as God's child. It is abiding in the conviction that we are not poor, or sinful, or sick, or sorrowful, but that in reality we are perfect, spiritual, reflecting God. After conceding so much, we must advance yet another step in proving our heirship; we must let the good qualities we reflect from our Father shine out in our lives. If, for example, we have been ignorant, sinful, sickly, sorrowful, poor, we must remember that such things appertained only to the false sense of self, and that our real self is always the inheritor of the Father's harmony. The struggle that we feel in making this proof is just the struggle to quit regarding ourselves and others as material, and to remember that in our real selves, reflecting Spirit, we are always wholly spiritual; are receiving good thoughts from divine Mind, and are gentle, truthful, honest, guileless; whole, and harmonious. Such conclusions heal when comprehended spiritually.

Christian Science helps us by making us appreciate the great truth of our real birthright. If we attend the Sunday service in a Christian Science church, we shall hear read the beautiful reminder on this very point, left us by John, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." This, according to the witness of many thousands of sufferers who have proved it, is the truth of being that makes men, women, and children well and happy.

As Mrs. Eddy puts it in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." Such is the truth that is the basis of her curative teaching. What marvelous truth it is! God, the divine Principle, Life, is the source of all love, goodness, bounty, and joy, our veritable Father, and we are the children of His care. Could anyone realize such a lot and remain sick, sad, or lost in helpless woe? This finding of ourselves as spiritual, having health and happiness, amounts to a change of consciousness, attained and maintained; a conviction that God loves us, that we live in Him, and that, as Mrs. Eddy puts it (*ibid.*, p. 572), "Whatever is of material sense, or mortal, belongs not to His children." Forsaking erring belief, dissociating ourselves in thought from all that is evil, diseased, or poverty-stricken, we can advance to meet the good awaiting us. Light and health come into our own lives, and we help the world. There is no need, then, henceforth to desire any better heritage than we already have waiting for us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Revendiquer notre Droit de Naissance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN CERTAIN conte dont l'origine est fort ancienne présente un charme toujours nouveau. C'est l'histoire du prince perdu qui fut abandonné tout jeune dans un lieu désert. Un berger qui passe le trouve et l'emmène dans son foyer, où l'enfant est élevé de la manière la plus humble par ses parents adoptifs; mais finalement, ayant été découvert, il entre en possession de son héritage princier. C'est peut-être parce que les hommes pressentent sa signification symbolique que ce thème est cher à l'humanité; car au plus profond de son être, chacun sait instinctivement que demeurer dans un entourage matériel n'est pas normal, et que sa demeure véritable est ailleurs.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens voient dans la recherche d'une vie plus vaste et d'un héritage meilleur une preuve que l'humanité aspire à réaliser la vérité de l'être. Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne nous apprennent que, même lorsque nous ne connaissions pas Dieu et nous croyions séparés de Lui, nous avions réellement pour héritage la sagesse, la puissance et la plénitude du bien. Comment regagnerons-nous notre état véritable? En pensant à Dieu et en cherchant à connaître Sa nature. Sans doute le prince du conte ancien eut bien des choses à apprendre lorsqu'il fut retrouvé; de même, nous devons prendre conscience du fait que nous sommes "héritiers de Dieu et cohéritiers de Christ." Nous devons reconnaître en Dieu le Père plein d'amour qui nous protège, et savoir que notre droit de naissance est l'individualité belle et vraie que nous avons héritée de Lui. Les possessions les plus magnifiques ne nous servent pas à grand chose tant qu'elles ne sont pas reconnues. Nous devrions donc nous efforcer d'apprendre à connaître la nature de Dieu telle que la Bible la révèle, car cette connaissance conduit à tout ce qui est bien. La Science Chrétienne va jusqu'à la racine du problème; elle nous enseigne à accepter comme un fait divin notre bel héritage, car elle nous montre que l'homme est spirituel, parfait, créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, et affirme que par conséquent la croyance à un homme malade, pauvre, égaré ou triste doit être irréelle.

"Il faut que vous naissiez de nouveau," dit Jésus à Nicodème. Cette nouvelle naissance est le réveil qui nous fait voir notre vrai moi comme l'enfant de Dieu. Elle consiste en outre à demeurer dans la conviction que nous ne sommes pas pauvres, pécheurs, malades ou affligés, mais qu'en réalité nous sommes parfaits, spirituels, et reflétons Dieu. Ayant admis cela, il nous faut faire un pas de plus pour prouver notre qualité d'héritiers: il nous faut laisser briller dans nos vies les bonnes qualités qui viennent de notre Père et que nous reflétons. Si par exemple nous avons été ignorants, pécheurs, malades, tristes ou pauvres, nous devons nous rappeler que ces choses n'appartenaient qu'au faux sens du moi, et que notre moi réel hérite toujours de l'harmonie du Père. La lutte dont nous sommes conscients lorsque nous prouvons ces faits consiste à ne plus regarder soit nous-mêmes soit autrui comme étant matériels, mais à nous souvenir que dans notre moi réel, qui reflète l'Esprit, nous sommes toujours entièrement spirituels; que nous recevons les bonnes pensées qui viennent de l'Entendement divin, et que nous sommes doux, véridiques, probes, sincères, intègres et harmonieux. De telles conclusions guérissent lorsqu'elles sont comprises spirituellement.

La Science Chrétienne nous aide parce qu'elle nous fait apprécier la grande vérité de notre vrai droit de naissance. Si nous assistons au culte du dimanche dans une église de la Science Chrétienne, nous entendrons lire les belles paroles que Jean nous a laissées pour nous rappeler cette même vérité: "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu." Ceci est la vérité de l'être, comme en témoignent des milliers de personnes jadis souffrantes qui ont prouvé que cette vérité donne le bonheur et la santé à tous—hommes, femmes et enfants.

Comme Mrs. Eddy l'exprime à la page 316 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme réel étant lié par la Science à son Créateur, les mortels n'ont qu'à se détourner du péché et à perdre de vue le moi mortel pour trouver le Christ, l'homme réel et sa relation à Dieu, et pour reconnaître la filialité divine." Telle est la vérité sur laquelle sont basés ces enseignements qui guérissent. Que cette vérité est merveilleuse! Dieu, le divin Principe, la Vie, est la source de tout amour, de toute bonté, des récompenses et de la joie; Il est véritablement notre Père, et nous sommes les enfants dont Il prend soin. Celui qui comprend pleinement que c'est là son lot pourra-t-il continuer d'être malade, triste, ou accablé de maux? Voir que nous sommes spirituels, que nous avons la santé et le bonheur, cela correspond à un changement de conscience qui doit être atteint et maintenu,—à la conviction que Dieu nous aime, que nous vivons en Lui, et que, selon les termes de Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 572): "Tout ce qui fait partie du sens matériel ou mortel, n'appartient pas à Ses enfants." Abandonnant la croyance erronée, nous séparant en pensée de tout ce qui est mauvais, maladif ou misérable, nous pouvons aller au-devant du bien qui nous attend. La lumière et la santé entrent dans nos vies, et nous aidons le monde. Il n'y a donc pas lieu désormais de désirer un héritage meilleur que celui qui nous attend déjà.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Breton Marie

Concarneau's fortress walls are stout and high,
Yet down the narrow street, these August days,
Rich sunshine floods the lintel doorway by
Which Marie plies her netting, for she says:
"My Jean must have a newer, stronger net,
Before the winter months are on the way—
A net to hold the tunny, come to whet
His appetite on sardines—off Forêt."
The net, her cap, and stockings—all are blue,
Blue as those far-away, sea-gazing eyes;
She talks in patois, as the Bretons do,
And in her moated town of walls and skies
She is not dull, though work be hard and long—
But often croons a happy little song!

DUDLEY STOW.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Refrigerator Dainties

Delectable Cookies

Cream together
¾ cup butter and
2 cups brown sugar; add
2 eggs well beaten.
Sift together
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg and
2 teaspoons baking powder.
Add gradually to the first mixture with
1 cup broken walnut meats. Form into 3 rolls and leave in the refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. These may be left in the refrigerator and a few thin slices cut off and baked from 10 to 12 minutes at 450 degrees Fahr., as the cookies are needed.

Frozen Shortcake

Line the bottom of a pan with cake and spread on it any kind of fresh fruit. Top with a parfait made as follows:
Boil together
¾ cup sugar and
1 cup water. Pour the sirup slowly on the beaten yolks of
4 eggs and cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Pour this over the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, beat until cool and then fold in
1 pint heavy cream, whipped
Pinch of salt and
1 teaspoon flavoring. Freeze five hours in the freezing unit of the automatic refrigerator. This serves eight to 12 persons.

Frozen Stuffed Tomatoes

Peel
6 large tomatoes and remove the centers. Fill with a mixture consisting of
2 cups diced celery
1½ cups cream cheese
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
Salt and paprika to taste.
Mayonnaise to moisten. Wrap each tomato in waxed paper and pack in the freezing trays. Freeze for three hours and serve on lettuce, garnishing with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

Refrigerator Gingerbread

Cream together
¼ cup butter
¼ cup lard and
½ cup sugar. Add
1 egg well beaten, then
½ cup molasses.
Measure
2 cups cake flour, then sift with
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon allspice and
¼ teaspoon salt. Add the dry ingredients to the egg mixture and, lastly,
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in
½ cup hot water. Beat the batter well before pouring into a greased cake pan with the bottom lined with waxed paper that is also greased. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., for 35 to 45 minutes.
The batter may be poured into a bowl, waxed paper tied over the top, and kept indefinitely in an automatic refrigerator. This serves eight persons.

THE RECIPES
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by
Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

It's Preserve Time

Plum Preserves

Seed
1 basket California plums (blue) and cut in halves. Put in a preserving kettle. (A basket is 5 pounds.)
Take
8 oranges, peeling 4 of them, and slice all of them very thin and cut in pieces, add to the plums, then add
1 pound shelled pecans
1 pound seeded raisins, and
10 pounds sugar. Add
1 pint of water and cook 40 minutes after it reaches the boiling point. Put in jelly glasses and cover with paraffin. This makes 26 glasses.

Peach Preserves

Take
20 large peaches, peel, stone and slice them, then add
1 large can shredded pineapple and
4 cups sugar. Let boil for 30 minutes, then put in jelly glasses or jars and cover with paraffin.

Green Tomato Preserves

To each
8 quarts of green tomatoes take
1 pound seeded raisins
1 orange, and
1 lemon and chop all fine, or run them through the food chopper, saving the juices. Boil for one hour, then add
5 pounds sugar and
1 cup vinegar and boil until thick, then can. Be careful as it burns easily.

Lime Marmalade

Take
1 medium sized orange
1 medium sized lemon and
1 fresh lime, about the size of the lemon. Slice each very thin and discard only seeds and tough white fiber in the center. Measure the quantity of fruit and juice and for each cupful add
3 cups cold water. Allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours, then cook until tender. Set aside for another 24 hours, and after measuring the quantity let it come to a boil. Boil 5 minutes then add
Granulated sugar in the proportion of ¾ cup for each cupful of fruit and liquid. Continue boiling for about 25 minutes longer or until a little dropped on a cold plate forms jelly. Pour into heated glasses, cover with paraffin. This recipe makes about one quart and is one of the most delicious of marmalades.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

Some Vegetable Hints

If you want some cooked carrots as sweet as they come from the garden, try steaming them. They are delicious cooked this way. Cut in quarters and lay on the steamer. Other vegetables can be cooked in the boiling water beneath.

To give a different flavor to coleslaw, add one cup of chopped celery.

Left-over boiled beets can be pickled to serve with fish or hash, made into "red flannel hash" (that is, combined with potato) or served with hard-boiled eggs in salad.

A variety of left-over vegetables can be used up in a gelatine salad. Lemon jelly or gelatine flavored with tomato makes a good foundation for this salad.

Some good stuffings for baked tomatoes are rice, minced veal or lamb or macaroni and cheese. For stuffing tomatoes served in salad use cucumber, cabbage, green peas, hard-boiled eggs, tuna, salmon or shrimp.

Left-over small carrots are delicious browned in the frying pan and served with lamb chops.

The quickest way to cook potatoes is to cube them raw and boil them. They can be creamed then, if desired.

A distinctive flavor is given to boiled cauliflower served with egg dressing if grated cheese is added.

Those who do not care for hot spinach sometimes like it served cold with hard-boiled eggs and mayonnaise.

Either summer or Italian squash has an "oyster" flavor if cut in slices dipped in flour and fried. Another nice way to serve Italian squash is to peel it and steam and serve it whole.

To Shine Steel Blades

To some homemakers it has been quite discouraging to be able to polish the silver handles of their steel table knives until they look like new, and yet have the blades refuse to yield their black stains to any of the popular polishing agents. A sure way to brighten steel blades is by means of paste made with emery flour. This flour is obtainable at any well-stocked hardware store.

Mix it with any lubricating oil until you have a soft paste. Apply this with a soft woolen cloth, rubbing the blade until the discoloration disappears; wash the knife in warm suds, rinse and dry.

When this tableware is not in use, protect the blades by wiping them lightly with a cloth moistened with olive oil, or any other salad oil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brilliant Colors on a Fawn Background Combine to Make an Interesting Wall Decoration.

Flower Pictures in Applique

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A MODERN version of the delightful old-style needlework pictures has made its appearance in the form of the gayest of gay posies in brilliantly colored pottery bowls. They are done mainly in an appliqué of different fabrics on linen, or some firm cotton furnishing fabric, though in some cases a few of the flowers or leaves are embroidered in wool. Their framing is a simple band of light oak, instead of the maple favored by our great-grandmothers.

These pictures are the work of a youthful designer, Miss Youtha Rose, who has made herself a name by her original designs for the theater. The pictures are, in fact, an outcome of her stage work. A visit to the dressmaker, who had made some of Miss Rose's stage frocks, gave her the idea. She noticed that lovely bits of color were being wasted in the small cuttings left over from the frocks. A large bag of clippings was carried home by Miss Rose, and one of the multicolored floral posies was the result.

The example reproduced is on pale fawn jaspé material and the round pottery jar is in cloth of a daring scarlet. But it is just right, and with the vivid and varied colors of the flowers goes to make a joyous wall decoration.

In the bunch of blossoms there are yellows ranging from canary to orange, pinks from cerise to the palest tint, and blues, magentas and mauves. In every bunch Miss Rose places two or three white flowers, as in the old flower pictures. Her use of white, she explains, is to lift the color up, and even a tiny bit of white will have this effect.

Another thing that helps the pictures is the contrast in the variety of fabrics employed, cottons, velvets, silks and satins, some of the theatrical cottons being specially effective. Leaves are made in sateen, silk, and even the green suedelike duster fabric.

Flowers and leaves are sewn on in bright colored wool of a shade paler or darker than the material, and the centers of the flowers are embroidered in contrasting wools.

Apart from pictures, this type of embroidery has been very successfully used for other things in the home. For instance, a pair of bedspreads of ordinary holland with a big circle of bright appliqué flowers in the center give a note of color and beauty in a bedroom.

In a room where the chairs were covered with a rather dark material they were lightened by some unusual chair backs. These were secured at the top of the chair by two little loops and buttons, and tucked in under the seat, thus covering the entire back of the chair. Made of coarse natural linen, they had squares of petunia linen in the middle, on which was an appliqué design of a bowl in green felt filled with flowers. A blotter in an orange linen cover decorated with a square of jade green appliqué with a bowl of royal blue filled with orange and yellow flowers, gave a further decorative note in the same room.

Shirred Egg Combinations

Used in a culinary sense, the verb "to shirr" is something of an enigma unless one recalls the somewhat crinkled surface of a shirred egg, with its delicate white slightly fulled, as if gathered by an invisible thread. It is this fulled or shirred appearance, which results from baking, that gives the descriptive name to eggs, when so cooked.

Shirred eggs can be so attractively served and so deliciously garnished that they are appropriate at any meal, other than dinner. The individual fireproof containers in which they are cooked and served may be plain earthenware ramekins or shallow brown "shirring dishes" for breakfast table use, with a strip of crisp bacon laid on the egg, as a garnish. For a formal luncheon, the shirred egg may appear as a separate course in a white container set in a silver holder, the garniture for such an occasion being chicken giblets, broiled mushrooms, shreds of boiled lobster or creamed crab flakes. Whatever accessory is served with shirred eggs may be either in the way of a savory sauce or mixture spread on the buttered dish before the egg is broken into it, or it may appear as a garniture laid on the surface after the egg is taken from the oven.

Shirred eggs offer unusual opportunities for attractively utilizing left-overs of cooked food such as ham, smoked fish, stewed tomatoes, creamed corn and the like, which not only extend the quantity of the dish but give delightful variety in appearance and flavor. The process of cooking eggs in this way is simplicity itself. A dish is rubbed with butter, the egg broken into it, sprinkled with salt and pepper, and baked in moderate oven until the white is set. The garnish is laid on the egg-white; the yolk should not be concealed.

New cabbage should never be cooked over 10 minutes if cut up fine; a little longer time is required if it is cut in quarters or large pieces.

* * *

When boiling cabbage, simmer some vinegar on the stove at the same time as it will dissipate the odor to a great degree.

For "Professional" Reading

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening a prominent attorney and his wife were discussing plans for their vacation. They were going to motor and camp for a month. There was plenty of room in the car for books, as well as the needed baggage, and they were talking about the reading matter which they would take with them.

The man said that he was looking forward to having time to do some professional reading. When his wife suggested that his office was lined to the ceiling with books, and that she should think he would welcome an entire change of thought in his vacation reading, he answered that law was not only his profession but his delight and that there were many books telling of the lives and experiences of prominent men who had been interested in the same profession; books which he seldom found time to glance at in the course of the business year. There were also new phases of his profession brought about by new developments in the business world and he felt that he would return to his office refreshed as well as fortified to meet the problems of another year wisely and calmly if he could devote a few hours of quiet vacation to professional reading.

* * *

After listening to her husband's explanation of his reasons for taking the type of books proposed, the wife felt that she could not consistently take for her reading hours all the books which had been on her list. Had she not, she reasoned, often asserted that home making was a profession; a career worthy of a woman's best effort and keenest study? Why, then, not do some professional reading herself?

She applied her thought to analyzing her profession; to deciding what were the phases of it on which she needed assistance, and to finding books on those subjects. She was delighted to learn that there were lists of books for home makers available, and, with the assistance of a librarian in her city, she selected one or two books on textiles including "Textile Fabrics," by George Johnson, because she was told that such a selection would help her in a wise choice of garments and household linens which she expected to send to a commercial laundry. She took no recipe books but did include "Food Preservation," by W. W. Chenoweth, because of the interesting history it contained of the development of saving and storing food, and because of the technical mingled with practical instruction in the book.

* * *

The list of home management books was quite a long one and she decided on the ones which seemed to best meet her needs. Among these were "Social Problems of the Family," by Ernest R. Groves, "Living With Our Children," by Lillian M. Gilbreth, "Religious Education in the Family," by Henry F. Cope, and for a bit of humor "The Delicatessen Husband," by Florence Guy Seabury. If her husband wished to read the biography of men who had been prominent in his profession why should she not do the same, she thought, and so she selected Ellen Richards as the outstanding pioneer in the field of home economics and took all the material about her work that she could find. "Julia Ward Howe," by her daughters, "All the Days of My Life," by Amelia Barr, and "Wives," by Gamaliel Bradford, were included while she looked longingly at many others. "Singing in the Rain," by Anne Shannon Monroe, completed her selection of inspirational books, and left but little space or desire for the new novels she had formerly planned to take with her.

Her vacation will doubtless be a very pleasant one, and her home next winter be immeasurably benefited because of her "professional reading."

A Quick Patch

Sometimes the knees of children's coveralls wear out, while the rest of the garment is still good. Neat, strong and inconspicuous patches can be quickly set in, as follows:

First, when buying coveralls, buy only those made of material that can also be purchased by the yard. Then try to keep some on hand. Use No. 30 thread on the sewing machine. Cut out of the garment an oblong or square including the hole and as much of the rest of the material as is worn. Using this as a pattern, cut out the patch from new material, making it one inch wider than the hole all around. This permits one-half-inch seams. Turn the legs wrong side out and miter the corners of the hole deep enough for a one-half-inch seam. Closely pin the new piece in place with seams on the wrong side. This close pinning saves basting. Sew a regular seam with the machine, being careful to have neat and square corners. Turn right side out. The patch will be scarcely noticeable and the time demanded will prove much shorter than by the old method.

For lovely finger nails

Manacea softens hard cuticles, gives pliancy to brittle nails, and eliminates hangnails. It makes your manicure doubly effective.

Sold by dealers or direct. 50c jar

MANACEA

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PEQUOT sheets are America's most popular sheets because they *wear* longer. But wear isn't all. Pequots are exceptionally *white*—and *stay* white. The finish is smooth, caressing. You make sure of *good* sheets when you look for the name "Pequot" on the shield-shaped label. Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

A delicious, tempting drink

. . . in keeping with your standards

SERVE IT TO YOUR GUESTS!

HERE's the drink for Monitor readers to serve their friends: a delicious, chocolate flavor treat that conforms with your principles and ideals.

Cocomalt makes no false claims or pretenses. It is a rich, wholesome, nourishing food-drink that captivates the taste—it is so smooth, creamy and tempting.

Easy to prepare, too—just mix it with milk and it's ready to serve. Hot or cold, it's wonderfully refreshing.

And of course Cocomalt is marvelous for children! It adds 70% more nourishment (food-energy) to milk, providing *extra* nutritious food elements. Every glass a child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk!

Special Trial Offer—Send Coupon

Cocomalt comes in powder form, ready to mix with milk. ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. family size. High in food value—low in cost. At leading grocers everywhere. Or send coupon and 10c for generous trial can.

CHILDREN LOVE IT
—hot or cold

R. B. DAVIS CO., Dept. 34H, Hoboken, N. J.

Please send me a generous trial-size can of Cocomalt. I am inclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4—"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." Should the guest at the Gibson Hotel, here, fail to read this passage from Proverbs in the Gideon Bible awaiting him in his room, a leaflet bearing a similar sentiment has been placed alongside the faithful Gideon.

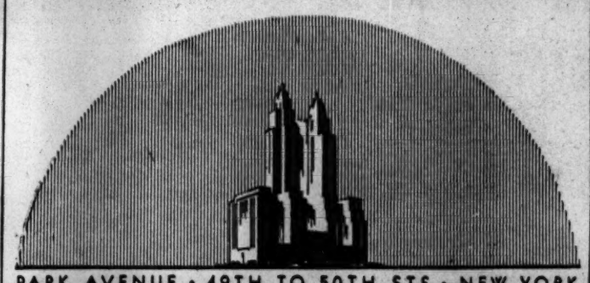
The management of the hotel, believing that the world wants the news of the now upward trend of business, uses the leaflet to advise travelers to have published all stories of successful business campaigns, increased business activity, and other items that indicate conditions are improving. The hotel publicity director has agreed to coöperate with guests in sending out the "glad tidings."

WORLD BUILDING PARLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An international congress of building societies, to be attended by delegates from all parts of the world, it to be held in London in June, 1933. Among countries to be represented will be Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Austria, France, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

New York City



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60 Miles from Boston—Route 2
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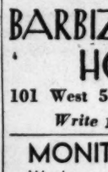

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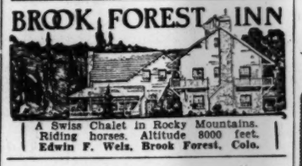

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LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS
Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms

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HOTEL LOWRY
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
—and don't worry about your clothes or how you look—you can go from our 350-car ramp garage direct to your room without going through hotel lobby. Popular price Coffee Shop—500 Rooms—500 Baths. Circulating iced artesian water and radio service in every room. Rates: Single, $2.50 to $5; Double, $3.50 to $7. The Lowry is the Northwest's most popular hotel.
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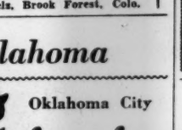
TARIFF $2 AND UP
Largest in Minneapolis
"Radio in Every Room"



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Rates $1.50 to $3.50
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New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
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URGENT DEMAND FOR STOCKS IS AGAIN EVIDENT

Farm Implement Issues Lead the Market to Higher Ground

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—With bullish enthusiasm still fired by growing expectations of autumn business recovery, and by efforts to boost commodity prices, further sharp advances were achieved in the stock market today, although on the whole, prices did not yet much above yesterday's highs.

While profit taking checked the rise at times, and a sprinkle of selling came into the bond market, stock traders were encouraged by the tendency of trading to slacken on downturns. It was notable, however, that selling was met on successive advances.

In the main prices were unable to get much above yesterday's highs, but farm implements were buoyant, and gains of a point or more were fairly general. The closing tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Case rose about 7, and International Harvester about 5 points. Several extreme gains of 2 to 3 points were reduced by a point or so, but issues up 1 to 2 in the final dealings included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, Sears, Eastman and others.

Bull Pool in Wheat

With rumors of a big bull pool in wheat taking more tangible form, speculative attention was turning increasingly to the commodity markets, where there were again numerous substantial advances. A definite figure of $30,000,000 has been widely named for the wheat pool, and Arthur W. Cutten was widely believed to be heading the group.

Some quarters in Wall Street were inclined to see important distribution going on in the share market for the account of interests which had managed to accumulate stock at substantially lower levels, but new buying was still reported in good volume from many cities and abroad.

The fact that brokers' loans again showed little change was regarded as further evidence of substantial investment buying. Nevertheless, inquiries among investment trusts indicated that they were mostly still taking a cautious attitude. At least one of the larger trusts, however, has done a fair amount of buying.

In metals, there was little change in domestic copper prices, but the red metal again advanced in the foreign markets, and at home, lead and zinc were again higher. Bar silver also mounted ¼ of a cent to 27¼ cents an ounce.

Among the day's earnings reports was that of Simms Petroleum, showing a loss of only $60,259 in the second quarter, compared with the large deficit of $1,303,277 in the like period of last year. Less encouraging was the report of Radio Corporation of America for the second quarter, showing a loss of $283,818, compared with a profit of $1,072,184 in the like period of last year.

Bonds Are Quiet

Bonds failed to heed the call of the jubilant stock market today and mild irregularity and dullness prevailed in most of the listed loan categories.

This apparent indifference to the buoyancy of junior securities did not seem to bother most dealers. It was explained that, in view of the fact that bond averages had already advanced more than 10 points from their low of the year, they were entitled to a resting spell while traders center their attention on the stock list.

Switching of speculative and investment interest was exemplified by the extremely small activity in the United States Government section as well as in the neglect of most high-grade corporate loans. The theory expressed in some quarters was that bonds might be expected to follow a quiet and narrow range until stocks reach a more stabilized position. Federal loans held practically unchanged, sales dropping to a minimum.

In the corporate department most rails maintained a steady tone with price changes generally held to fractions. Chicago & Northwestern 4⅛s showed the largest turnover of this group with an advance of less than half a point. Missouri Pacific 5½s were slightly higher, while the 5s of 1977 lost a point.

International Telephone issues continued in demand with gains of around a point. American Telephones were steady and Postal Telegraphs sagged. Firmness was shown by some of the power and light company bonds. Goodyear 5s, United States Rubber 5s, Dodge Brothers 6s, Loews 6s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Western Electric 5s improved.

German obligations again reacted, but those of France and Italy advanced. Japanese issues were off a point or more.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 5	Aug. 4
5	Allied Kid	50	50	50	
50	Am Pneu 1pf	11	11	11	11
2441	Am T&T	101⅛	98	101⅛	98
5	Amoskeag	4	4	4	3⅝
800	Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	
110	Big Sanf	11	9½	11	9½
20	Bos El	71	71	71	70¾
17	B&M prs	9½	9½	9½	
75	B&M A sta	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
15	B&M pr pf	26	26	26	25
105	Bos Prop	8	7⅞	8	5
5	Bos Prov	120	120	120	125
135	Cop Range	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
20	E G&Fuel	6½	6½	6½	6½
5	E G&F pf	51	51	51	49½
27	E Mass Ry	.55	.55	.55	
70	Edison Elec	159	158	159	158
65	Em Asso	5	5	5	5
155	First Nat S	46¼	45	45	47¼
16	Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
30	Loews Thea	7½	7½	7½	
30	Me Cent	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
100	Mass Util	1½	1½	1½	2
360	Nash	13½	12¾	13½	13
6	NE Equity	9	9	9	
10	NE Pub pf	3	3	3	1½
355	NE Tel	88⅝	85	85	84
900	No Butte	.30	.30	.30	.30
110	Pac Mills	7⅛	7	7	
100	Pocahontas	4¾	4¾	4¾	
300	Quincy Min	1	1	1	.87½
900	Shawmut	6¼	6	6	6¼
25	Spencer Trask	9¼	9¼	9½	
120	Stone Web	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
315	Swift & Co	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½
50	Torrington	29½	29½	29½	29¾
50	Uni Pound	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Uni Shoe	33	32	32¼	32¼
25	Uni Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾	
300	Utah Met	.35	.30	.35	
500	Venes M	.25	.25	.25	.25
84	War Bros	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛

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CHESTER P. GRASSMUCK and Associates
MANAGEMENT COUNSELORS
309 Wynnewood Rd., Merion, Pa.
Suburb of Philadelphia

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 5	Aug. 4
13	10½	1.30	Abitibi Pow & P	3100	11	10½	10½	10½
3¼	2¼	..	Abitibi pf	800	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
91	10	.20	Abraham & St	3100	15	14⅛	15	14½
5⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	3400	4½	4¼	4⅝	4½
39⅝	12	..	Adams Millis	100	15½	15	15	
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	500	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
18½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated prod	1200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
62½	30⅞	4½†	Air Reduction	9200	49	45¾	48	45
2	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	1	½	½	½
16¾	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	200	11⅛	10⅜	11	11
3⅛	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅞	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6½	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
13	8½	..	Alleghany Steel	40	8½	8¼	8¼	8
87½	42½	6§	Allied Chem	35800	69½	66½	69	66
13⅛	6⅝	.60	Allis Chalmers	8300	10⅝	8	10	7⅛
2	⅜	..	Amal Leather pf	100	7½	7½	7½	
17⅜	12	2	Amerada	1300	18⅜	17	18⅛	18¼
7½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1400	13⅜	12½	13	13⅜
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	42	41⅛	41½	43¼
3½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	4			
15⅛	6⅝	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13⅛
80	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	74	74	74	74⅛
73⅛	29Z	3†	Am Can	61100	46⅝	44	45¾	43⅝
129	93½	7	Am Car pf	100	110	110	110	109
9¾	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	3200	10	9¼	9⅝	9¼
37⅜	16	2	Am Car & F pf	50	39¾	31⅝	36½	32
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	39¼	39½	39½	39
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	16⅜	15	15	15⅛
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6200	5¼	5	5	4⅞
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	10½	10	10	10½
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
17⅛	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	2200	9	8	9	7⅞
8½	2½	..	Am International	1200	6¼	5	6⅛	5
10½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1100	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	700	35	34½	35	34½
1	1	..	Am Mach & M ctf	100	1	1	1	
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	10	20	20	20	20
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	8300	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
56	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	3200	32⅜	30	32	31
49¾	20	5	Am P&L pf A	900	38⅝	36½	37⅜	29
4½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	13100	6⅞	6	6⅜	6
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	8⅜	7⅝	7⅝	8
29¼	12⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	20¾	20⅛	20¼	20
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	15⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	31	29½	29½	29¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	43½	41	41½	41
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	3200	8½	7½	8¼	7½
68	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	32½	32½	32½	32¼
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	25¼	25	25½	25
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	51700	101¼	98¼	101¼	98
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	10	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	7500	22½	20¾	22½	19½
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	400	61¾	60¼	61¾	60
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	200	18½	18¼	18½	17
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	25½	24¼	24¾	24¾
⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	50	⅝	⅝		
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	2	2	2	
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	19100	9½	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅞
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	12	11¼	12	11⅛
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	44	41	44	44½
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1100	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	2200	2	2	2	2
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1100	1½	1	1	1⅛
3¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	5	4⅝	4⅞	4
24½	2½	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	31	20¼	31	
35	15½	7	Asos Dry G 2pf	100	20	20	20	17
9⅜	6½	.25e	Asso Oil	10	15	15	15	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	15500	37¼	34⅜	37	34⅜
66	35	5	Atchison pf	700	59	57	57	55
16⅝	3⅝	1	Atl Refining	31300	17½	16	17¼	16
25½	2⅜	1	Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11	
129½	17	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	68	68	68	
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	29400	72	66½	68¾	66¼
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	13100	3½	3	3	3

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅝
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	22	21½	21⅝	21
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	9¼	8¾	9	9
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	70	70	70	70
5⅞	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	12300	5¾	5¼	5½	5½
43½	16	2	Beatrice Cream	1100	22½	21½	22½	21
44⅜	24½	3	Beech-Nut Packg	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	39½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	5	4¼	5	
41⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	4100	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅜
44⅜	6	..	Best & Co	2700	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	15⅞	14⅜	15¼	14⅞
44	4½	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	40	38¼	40	36½
17¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & B	700	10⅞	9⅞	10	9½
⅝	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	4200	¼	¼	¼	⅛
43⅛	20	2	Borden	4300	28	27½	28	27
52⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	3200	8¼	7⅞	8	7½
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	100	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	6¼	6	6¼	5½
14	1¼	..	Brockway	400	¾	¾	¾	½
4	1½	..	Brockway pf	20	2	1¾	2	
80¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	5800	23½	22	22¾	22½
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	700	59¾	58½	58½	58¾
58	23⅞	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	39	39	39	
88½	45	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70⅝	70	70⅜	70⅝
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	30	30	30	29¾
3	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2½	2½	2½	
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	1¼
2	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅞
4½	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros R	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13	6¼	.80	*Burroughs Add	4200	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	20	19⅞	18	19½	18
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	38	38	38	38
⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1	1
19	7	..	Byers	200	13¾	13	13	13

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	10	9	10	9
⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	00	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	11½	11	11½	11
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7600	14½	13	14½	13⅜
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	14	14	14	13⅜
6⅜	2¼	6	Capital Admin	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
45⅞	16⅝	..	Case Thresh	64100	43⅝	37½	43½	35⅜
73	30	7	Case Thresh pf	50	48	55½	58	53
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	16700	10⅜	8½	10⅜	8¾
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
78	50½	..	Central RR of NJ	200	54	51	54	50½
6½	2¾	..	Century Ribbon	2400	6	5½	6	5⅞
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4300	9⅛	8¾	8¾	
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	4	3¾	4	4
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	12500	16¾	16	16⅜	15⅞
4⅛	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
15¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N western	2700	5⅜	5	5	4¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2300	4	3⅞	4	3
11⅞	2¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	6	6	6½	6½
16⅞	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	4½	4¼	4½	4½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
27¼	4½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	8
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	10⅛	8½	10⅛	8½
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	19600	10⅛	9⅝	10	9⅝
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	14	13¾	14	14¼
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	57	55	57	54½
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	5200	1	⅝	1	⅝
56¼	54½	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	10	54½	54½	54½	
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	15	15	15	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	14¼	13⅝	14¼	14
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	81	81	81	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7⅜	7	7	7
17	4½	..	Colo & Southern	100	9	9	9	9¼
15	8	..	Colo & So Inf	100	15	15	15	
16½	4½	1a	Columbia Gas	19600	10¾	9⅞	10⅝	10⅛
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	10600	28½	26⅜	27¾	25¾
8½	4	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	1500	7	6¼	6⅜	6¼
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	58½
20¾	10¼	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	15½	15½	15½	15
27⅛	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	18	17½	17½	18
10¼	2½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	8¼	7½	8	7¾
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	14900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
68½	37⅜	6	Comwith & So 6pf	400	49	46	48½	46
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	6200	9⅞	8⅞	9¾	9
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2	2	2	2
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	500	5	4⅞	5	5¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	29400	51⅝	49½	50¼	49
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	80	89	89	88⅜
10⅜	5	1	Consol Laundries	800	8⅜	6½	6½	6¾
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	19200	8	7⅜	8	7¾
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	½	½	½	½
7	2⅜	..	Container B	100	5	5	5	5
1	½	..	Cont Baking A	100	5	5	5	5
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking B	400	1	⅞	1	1
41	17⅜	2	Cont Baking pf	100	36½	36½	36½	37
28¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	3400	26⅛	25½	25¾	25½
13⅜	5⅛	..	Cont Insurance	1600	16	15½	15¾	15½
7⅛	3⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	⅞
47⅞	24⅝	3	Cont Oil	17100	7⅛	6¾	7	6⅝
129½	89½	7	Corn Products	7600	40½	38¾	39½	38½
4¾	1⅝	..	Corn Prod pf Coty	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	18½
18½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17½	17½	17½	
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	400	9½	9	9	9½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
49⅞	18	..	Crucible Steel pf	70	30	28¼	30	28
3	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
13	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	13	13	13	11¾
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	30	30	30	30
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	900	15	14½	15	15½
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	63	62	62	63
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	2½	2	2	2
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	8½	8½	8½	

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1100	3¾	2¾	3	3⅛
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	8800	12⅜	10	12⅜	10
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	100	54½	54½	54½	55¾
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	100	15	15	15	14½
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	4	4	4	3¾
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	78½	78½	78½	79
95	54⅝	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	20	74¾	74¾	74¾	
16⅝	12	1	Diamond Match	400	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	23	22	23	
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	300	10¼	10	10	10¼
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15½	15¼	15½	15
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
28	8	3	Dresser A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	10⅜
58¾	29	3	du Pont de Nem	31600	33⅝	31⅝	33½	31⅜
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	700	89½	88⅝	88⅝	89

—E—

1	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	1⅜	1¾	1⅞	
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	9500	53⅞	50½	53⅞	50¼
6	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	5½	4¾	5½	5
32¾	8½	1.80	Elec Auto-Lite	1600	15½	14⅝	14⅝	14½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat n	400	1½	1	1	
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5400	2¼	2	2¼	2
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7400	6¾	5½	5½	5½
94	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	700	20	19	19⅞	19¼
55½	8⅞	6	El P & L 6% pf	600	17¾	17	17½	11¾
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	1400	25½	24⅛	24	24¼
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	28	26	26	26
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	100	8½	8½	8½	8
57	18	3½	Engineers PS ww	100	30	29	30	40
11	2	..	Erie RR	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
13½	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾

—F—

14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	400	10½	10	10½	
10¾	3	..	Fed Water Serv	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅞
27⅝	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	16⅜	15	15⅜	15½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	2200	14¼	13	14¼	13
59½	45	6	Firestone A&R pf	100	55	53	55	50¼
83	35	2½	Firest Nat Stores	1100	48¼	45¾	46	45½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1½	3	..	Follansbee B	800	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼

—G—

17⅛	8⅜	..	Gamewell	20	11¼	11¼	11½	10½
19⅛	10½	1.30	GenAm Inv	1300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5800	15⅞	15	15½	15¼
15½	4⅜

BIG RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK REDUCE PRICES

No Severe Declines Are Registered but Market Generally Bearish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 — Bearishness surrounded livestock markets generally at the Union Stock Yards this week, although no severe declines were registered, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Heavy receipts of cattle on the initial session of the week caused a break in prices but medium and heavy weight beeves come back later to close strong, with instances 25 cents higher than a week ago.

The best of the light steers and long yearlings closed about steady, but lower grade offerings and especially short fed and grassy kinds still showed 25 to 40-cent losses. Fed steers scaling over 1200 pounds were comparatively scarce, and received preference over comparable lighter weights daily, and sold at a substantial premium.

Light heifer and mixed yearlings, also better grade butcher heifers, closed strong to 25 cents higher. Grain few cows ruled firm, but grass kinds along with grassy heifers eased off weak to 25 cents. Low cutters and cutters held steady. The bull market fell off 10 to 25 cents while vealers closed $1 lower.

Strictly choice 1265-pound beeves topped the market at $9.70, the practical top being $9.50 for weighty offerings, $9.25 on long yearlings. Long fed steers and yearlings sold mainly from $8.50 upward, short-feds found $6-$7.50, and grassers on down to $4 and below.

Both yearling and Kosher heifers scored $8, most little cattle turning at $6.50-$7.50, grassy kinds below $6. Dry lot beef cows turned at $4-$5.50, most grassers $2.50-$3.25, low cutter and cutter cows $1.50-$2.25. Practical top on weighty sausage bulls was $3.50 at the close, while most vealers made $5-$6, selects $6.50. Most replacement steers turned at $3.75-$5.25, good to choice kinds upward to $5.85.

The hog market closed 15-25 cents lower than a week ago, with heavier weights off most, pigs and light lights being weak to 15 cents lower. The week's top was $5, and the closing peak $4.85, most 180-220 pound averages selling at $4.65-$4.80; 230-260 pounds $4.35-$4.70; 270-320 pounds $4.10-$4.35; 140-170 pounds $4.40-$4.70; pigs, $3.75-$4.25; packing sows $3.15-$3.65, smooth lightweights $3.75-$4.

Fat sheep and lambs finished around 25 cents below a week ago after a stronger opening. Native lambs stopped at $6.75, and rangers at $6.50 early, comparable kinds going around $6.25 at the close. Closing bulk of good native ewe and wether lambs brought $5.50-$5.75, few choice kinds $6-$6.25, while good to choice range lambs sold at $5.50-$6.10. Most yearling wethers turned at $4-$4.50; slaughter ewes $1.50-$2.25.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre	Yr Ago
Call loans	2%	2%	1½%
Stock Exch .. Curb Exch.	2%	2%	1½%
renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	2½
Bar silver	27½c	36⅞c	27¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money			
Short bills			
3 mos bills			
Bar gold	118s 6d	117s 5d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	27½c	26⅞c	27¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	6	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	33.47⅜	33.49¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.47½	3.49⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0510½	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	.2370	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1870	.1900	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0668	.0668	.129
Holland—florin	.4017	.4022	.4042
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1740	.1765	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0420
Roumania—leu	.0680	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0811	.0811	.193
Sweden—krona	.1785	.1800	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1945	.1946	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2300	*
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.3000	*
India—rupee	.2645	.3000	*
Japan—yen	.2675	.2675	.4984
Java—florin	.4013	.4013	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4075	.4075	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4924	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

PEOPLES GAS FINANCING

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Wall Street expects that a $30,000,000 offering of Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company 25-year first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds will be offered for sale next week, probably at a price of 98. The $18,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Loan, another part of the Insull group's refinancing, was sold at 93 this week and was substantially oversubscribed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	78	78
Albany PWP 6s '48	37½	37½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16	15¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	14	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12	11½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	73¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	49	48
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35	34
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	60¾	60¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	70½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1¾	1½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103½
Amer T&T 4s 29	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '33 cv	102¾	102
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104	103⅜
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	56	56
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	87	87
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70½	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	65
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81½	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	74	74
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88	88
Atlanta & Yakin 4s '49	19	19
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73¾	73
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	63	63
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51½	50½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98	97⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	68	66
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	51	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58¼	58½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39	37¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	37½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swin div '50	68	68
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84¾	84¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38	37¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	47	46
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	41½	41½
Brklyn Ed 5s E '52	103¼	103¼
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¾	103½
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84¾	84¼
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	72	72
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	105
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97	97
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96¾	96¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	37½	37½
Bvy Products Coke 5½s '45	38	36¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	40¾	40¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	64	64
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	85⅝	85⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88¼	88¼
Can North 4½s '35	88¼	88¼
Can North deb 5½s '46	95¾	95½
Can North deb 7s '40	101¾	101¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	102¾	102¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	66½	66½
Can Pacific 5s '54	75	75
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	76	76
Cen Pacific 5s '60	35	35
Certainteed 5½s '48	55¾	55¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	28¼	27½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	47¾	46½
Ches & O con 5s '39	90	89⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	102	102
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	76½	76½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90¼	90¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	87	87
Chicago G I & Stock 1st 4s '37	12¾	12¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	101	101
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	46	40
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '74	6¼	6⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	24½	23
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	16½	15⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	63½	63½
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	25¾	24¾
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	67⅝	67⅝
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	32¾	31½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	30	29¼
Chicago TerHaup & SE 5s '60	16¼	16
Chicago TerHau & SE 1st 5s '60	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99½	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	110
Chile Copper 5s '47	34¼	33
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58, A	42½	41½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	91⅞	90¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97	96½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	42¼	41¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	65½	63⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	70	70
Colonial Oil 6s '38	74	74
Colo Fuel & I ron 5s '43	58	55
Colo Industrial 5s '34	30	30
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	30	30
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	76	76
Columbia Gas & E Co 4s deb '61	75	49¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	75¾	75
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	76	75
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '57	90	89½
Consum Pow unf 5s '52	102	102
Container Corp 5s ct '43	101	101
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	13	13
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57	56¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34¼	32
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	33	33
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80	80
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	86	85¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	42½	42½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	12½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90	90
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	80	80½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	99¾	99¾
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	98	97¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	83½	83
Duquesne 3¾ L 4½s B '57	97	96⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	98¼	98¼
East Tenn Va 5s '56	8	8
Erie RR ref 5s '67	78	78
Erie RR gen 4½en	22¾	21½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44½	44½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51 reg	22½	21½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	99	99
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	46	46
Gen Bak Cv 5½s '40	76	75¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	96	96
eGn Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	48	48
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½ '39 ctfs	101½	101
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	3	3
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	31½	31½
Gen Theatres Equip 6s '40	53½	53½
Goodrich 6s '45	3½	3
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	40	39
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73	71
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	72	71½
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '56 D	101¾	101¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50½	50½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	57	54¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57	57
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	67¼	66
Havana Elec 5s '52	30¼	30¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	20	20
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	31	30
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	77¼	76
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¼	101¼
Ill Central 4s '53	103½	102½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	38	38
Ill Central 4¾s '66	49½	49½
Ill Central 6½s '36	30½	30
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	66½	66
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	32¼	32¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	33	33
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	74	74
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	73½	73
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	38	37¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	40	39
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5½	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	5	5
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	47
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	25½	25½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	64
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	58½	57½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	21	21
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	36	35
Int Paper 6s '55	48	46
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	17	17
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	37	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34	32¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40	37½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61 A	93	92¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93¾	93½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	58	57
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	47½	47
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	85	84¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	40	40
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	66½	66½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	82	82
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	54½	54½
L'Autaro 6s '54	72	71½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	6	6
Loew's Inc 6s '41	37½	36¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	82	82
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	30	30
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	5	5
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	37	34
Meade 4s '45 ww	75	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	40	39¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	75	75
Metro Water 5½s '50	85¼	85¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	59	59
Mo Ill 5s '59	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	30	30
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	74	74
Mo K & T 4½s '78	30½	30
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	57	57
Mo K& T pl 5s A '62	32	31
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62	62
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	18	14¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29¾	29¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	30	29
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	29½	29
Mo Pac 5s I '81	29½	29½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30	29
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	13	12
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	3½	3½
Murray Body 6½s '34	77¼	77
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	70	70
Nat Steel 5s	88½	87¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	78¼	77¾
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	96¾	96½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	77¾	77¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	63	62
N O T & M 5s B '54	62½	62
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	24½	24½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73½	73½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	65	64¾
	43	42½

	High	Low
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47½	46¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	68½	66
NYC L SL con 3s '98	67	67
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	77	72
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21	20½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25	24½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43	42
NY Edison 5s '44	70	
NY Edison 5s '46	103	102¾
NY G&ELH&P gen 5s '49	104	104
NY G&ELH&P gur m 4s '49	96	96
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '50	100	100
NY NH&H deb 4s '56	50	50
NY NH&H 4½s '57	42	42
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	62¾	62
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	77	76
NY &Rlway inc 5s '65	47½	47½
NY Steam Corp 4s '57	94	94
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	93¼	93½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	104
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101½	101½
Niag Share 5½s '50	49	49
Norf Southern rfg A '61	57	57
Norf & W con 4s '96	6	6
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¾	91¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92	92
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	34	34
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	77	76½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	59¼	59
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	59¾	59½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	59¾	59½
Nor Pacific 4s '97	73	72½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97	96¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99½	98½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	74	73¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	103¾	103¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	28¼	28¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	100¾
Paramount Public 5½s B '50	103¾	103¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	33	31
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	36	36
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	42	42
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	55	54
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87⅝	87
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93	93
Penn Railroad 2d 6s '52 reg	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	75	73½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	89
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	94¾	94¾
Penn aRlroad 5s '64	70	70
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	73	72½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	80¼	80¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95½	95¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	92¾	92½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	46¾	46¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	41¾	41¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	68	67½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	81¾	81½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	99½	99½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	63	63
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	77	77
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60C	35	35
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s B	36	36
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	51	49½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	27	26
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¾	90¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96½	96½
Pub Svc Elec & Gas 5s 1970	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76¼	76¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73½	72
Purity Baking 5s '48	69¾	69¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75¼	75¼
Remington Arms 4s ex '37	75	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23½	23½
Rock I Ar&Lo 4½s '34	31½	31½
St Louis IM&S 4s StaCo div '33	52¼	52¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	10
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	11
St Louis SW con 4s '32	20	20
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	33	33
StP M&M con 4s '33	91	91
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60	60
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3½	3½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '53	83¼	83¼
Shell Union 5s '47	82½	82½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82½	82½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	91	90½
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	89¼	89
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89¾	89¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	82¾	82¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	101¾
Southern Bel Tel & Tel 5s '41	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	102¼	102¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	44	44
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42½	42½
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	42½	42
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	63	63
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	23½	23
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	30	29½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	39¾	39
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	91¾	91¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	11	11
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¾	94½
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¼	89
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¼	47
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	25¾	25¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	87	87
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	78
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80½	80
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39¼	39
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	64½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74½	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23½	24½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	29¾	29¾
Vanadium 5s '41	43	43¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	90¾	90¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60¾	60¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	39	39
Wabash RR 5½s '75	8½	8½
Walworth 6s '33	7¼	6⅞
Walworth 6½s '35	77	77
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	17½	17½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	102	101¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	26	24½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¾	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	71½	70¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	94	94
Western Pacific 5s A '46	37	36½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61½	59
Western Union 5s '51	60½	59¾
Western Union col 5s '38	69	66
Western Union 4½s '36	75¼	70
Western Union 5s '60	61	60
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	53½	52¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	68½	68½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	34	34
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	63½	63
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	62½	62½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 5	Aug 4
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.20	101.20	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.1	103.00	103.00	102.31
US 3s '55	96.29	96.28	96.29	96.29
US 3½s '49	91.31	97.29	97.31	97.29
US 3½s '43 June	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.2
US 3½s '47	100.1	100.00	100.1	100.1
US 4s '44	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1
US 4¼s '52	103.30	103.26	103.28	103.24
US 4¼s reg	106.29	106.29	106.29	106.24
	102.29	102.29	102.29	106.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	19
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½	8
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	10
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	35	34
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	38½	37
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	37	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	38½	38¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	38½	37
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	38	38
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	38¾	38¾
Argentine Gov 6s '37 A	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	37½	37¼
Australia 4½s '56	64¾	64¼
Australia 5s '57	72	71
Austria (Gov) s7 '57	71¾	71¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	38½	38
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	88¾	88¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91¼	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	43¼	43
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	100
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29½	29½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	43½	43½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41¾	41½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	46	46
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	14½	14½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	51	51
Bremen 7s '35	45¼	45
Brisbane 5s '58	57¾	57¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27½	27
Bunens Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	22
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21½	21½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20¼	20
Canad (Dom) 4½s '36	98¾	98¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98½	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8½	8
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	11
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	7½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28¼	28¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	31	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31	31
Cordoba (City)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card, $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DORNLA CO., Dept. 8-J, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MILES HOME, Niles, Calif.—For those desiring either a transient or permanent home; peaceful; ideal for rest and study; set in level acreage of beautiful lawn, flowers, trees, near foothills; splendid climate.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

A GOOD HOSIERY BUSINESS

Buy at lower prices pure silk full fashioned guaranteed hose; A-1 quality; make big profits like hundreds of Lenox dealers. LENOX, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PERSONAL SERVICE

OUR PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your request concerning NEW YORK CITY Shopping, Schools, Sight-seeing. General requests; rates reasonable. Reservations: Tours, Hotels, Theaters (no charge). MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL, 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—THE BLUE SHUTTERS (Known from Coast to Coast). We believe it to be without an exception the finest Tea Room, Gift Shop, Antique Shop and Tourists Accommodations on any highway. Refined and attractive. Overlooks large body of water and mountains. Doing very fine business with traveling public from all over the world. Strictest investigation solicited. Mail address, Moscoe, Pa. JOHN K. PORTER, Owner.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 43.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0179
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 9182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173

MAINE

AUBURN

Francis Electrical Co.
Electric Fixtures
Philco Radios
Maytag Washing Machines
and all kinds of electrical work.
74 MAIN STREET Tel. 4643

AUGUST
is a month of remarkable savings at
NUTTER'S
"The Friendly Store"
46-48 COURT STREET

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

Ford
Firestone Tires, Accessories and Storage
AUBURN MOTOR SALES, Inc.

PIANOS
for the Individual Need
Expert Tuning
Herbert L. White, Reg. Tuner
7 WESTERN VIEW STREET Tel. 407

Have Your Shoes Repaired
Men's Taps and Rubber Heels . . $1.25
Women's Taps and Rubber Heels . . $1.00
Rubber Heels 35c
ROBERT W. VICKERY
184 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

Smith's Specialty Shop
41 HAMMOND STREET
Dresses of all types for all models, carefully selected and moderately priced. Also Hats, Jewelry, Hosiery and Kickernick Underdress.

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
44 Main Street

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
554 HAMMOND STREET
TELEPHONE 8969

O. E. MILLS & SON
GROCERIES
MEATS *and* FISH
Phone 8534 168 CENTER STREET

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

BACON PRINTING COMPANY
Quality Printers
BANGOR, MAINE

Josephine Clukey
MILLINERY
12 STATE STREET
EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF DOBBS HATS

ETTA R. THAYER
46½ MAIN STREET
MILLINERY
We Specialize in Remodeling

LORD BROS.
GROCERS
204 HAMMOND ST. Dial 8231

Townsends Food Shops
Grocery and Market, 271-3 State Phone 424
Grocery 11 Water St. Phone 3-1783
Market, 20 Water St. Phone 4182
Order from store nearest to you for prompt delivery
THREE STORES

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
88 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

W. C. BRYANT & SON
JEWELERS
46 MAIN STREET
A beautiful store filled with beautiful things. We invite your inspection.

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

BAR HARBOR

The Elite
Dry Cleansing Company
(METHODE FRANCAISE)
Wearing Apparel—Laces
Embroideries—Draperies
Rugs—Furniture
5 NEWTON WAY Telephone 332

Bar Harbor Motor Co.
Operating Hancock County's Leading Garages, Offering A Quality of Service That Counts
Storage Capacity 250 Cars
BAR HARBOR ELLSWORTH

J. H. BUTTERFIELD Co.
Meats and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
BAR HARBOR, ME. PALM BEACH, FLA.

LEWISTON

We Can Give You
prompt service in making over your old silk floss or hair mattresses. We call for and deliver. Our men are experts and our work is guaranteed.
Bradford Conant & Co.
LEWISTON

Hat and Frock Shoppe
(The Little Shop with the Green Door)
Exclusive styles always moderately priced, with personal service
139 MAIN ST., *Opp. The Empire* Tel. 1733

PORTLAND

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

Henderson's
CANDY COTTAGE
641 CONGRESS ST.—Opp. Park St.
Home-Made Candies Made in Our Own Kitchen. Always fresh—always good.
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS
Phone Preble 3563

"DONNELL'S"
135 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
Tel. Forest 78083
SUMMER TOYS
and BATHING SUPPLIES

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

OUR REGULAR QUALITY
ICE CREAM
Freezer Packed
25c Pint 50c Quart
F. E. WYMAN'S
430 Mass. Ave. Arlington Centre Arl. 4916

A New Service in Table Flowers
For as little as $1.50
we deliver a colorful arrangement of Flowers ready to put in your favorite bowl.
Phone Arl. 3090—3091
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses for Preserving Time
Menotomy Hardware Co.
HIRAM COLTON, *Pres.*
665 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 1551

Furniture of Character
We Challenge Quality and Prices
CHARLES F. McMANUS
721 MASS. AVE. TEL. ARL. 1790

BELMONT

Now Is the Time
for all good men to come to the aid of their coal bins.
We Have
NEW ENGLAND COKE Contracts
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
FRED E. POOR, President
Coal—New England Coke—Ovoids—Wood—Lime Cement—Sand—Imported Welsh Anthracite
YARD AND MAIN OFFICE
Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.
Telephone Belmont 1200
Branch Office: 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont, Mass.

FISKE'S
BELMONT LUNCHEONS
35 and 50 cents
Very Delicious! Try One!
TOP OF COMMON STREET HILL
501 COMMON STREET

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING AND REPAIRING
44 Leonard Street Phone 0637

BOSTON

Uptown Shoe Repair Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning—Shine
All Work Guaranteed
240 HUNTINGTON AVE., COR. MASS. AVE.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions
FOR RENTAL
George Washington Bicentennial Costumes a specialty.
HAYDEN COSTUME CO.
Est. 1868 J. M. VINE, Prop.
786 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Paramount
Leather Goods Company
Excellent Repairs on All Leather Goods, Luggage, etc. Prices Reasonable.
36 Bromfield St., Rm. 405 Tel. Hub. 2259

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com. 4800
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent, $7.50

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting. Shampooing. Manicuring. Facials.

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

Alice W Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6180

A Beautiful Permanent $10-$15
ARTISTIC HAIR CUTTING under Personal Supervision of
FRITZ RITTER *of the*
Braemore and Kenmore. New thrift prices at Kenmore.
Ken 0392 Ken 7673

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS
Makers of half-tone, line and color plates for commercial and advertising purposes
COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS
NEW HAMPSHIRE PHOTO-ENGRAVING Co.
350 HILLSIDE STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.

BRAINTREE

Home Modernizers
Roofing—Painting—Weatherstrips
Papering—Building—Repairing
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Hartshorn Shade Manufacturers
Alden-Walker Inc.
TEL. BRA. 0908

Mansfield & Braintree
TAILORS
Cleansers and Dyers
543 Washington Street Tel. Bra. 1200
Work called for and delivered.

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASH. ST., BRAINTREE, MASS.
We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked.

August Clearance Sale
Everything at a Reduction
GEO. E. WARREN'S
HARDWARE STORE
ELM STREET BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

AN AMAZING OFFER
For One Month Only
Any overstuffed chair recovered $14.50, supplying tapestry, velour or damask. Let us call and show you our large selection of samples. Special men to do old-fashioned furniture. Best references furnished.
H. OSCAR UPHOLSTERING CO.
124 Harvard Street, Brookline
Tel. Aspinwall 8264

CAMBRIDGE

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
EXCLUSIVE CAMBRIDGE AGENCY

HARPER METHOD
HAIR PREPARATIONS
DALEY'S, INC., *Druggist*
HARVARD SQUARE

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
37A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1163 Commonwealth 0365
CAMBRIDGE, MASS BOSTON, MASS.

Announcing New Summer Candy
Tourist Package, 80c lb.
Vacation Specials, 80c lb
Kiddies' Package, 80c lb
Mint Package, 80c lb.
Fiske's Sherbets are as good as ever
LUNCHEONS
FISKE'S CANDY SHOPS
3 Brattle Street, CAMBRIDGE
7-8 Payson Park, BELMONT

Univ 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

You Save up to 50% and more on our Stock Taking Sale
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

HEINZ Oven-Baked Beans
New Larger Sizes
16 oz. can was 11 oz.
25 oz. can was 18 oz.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 7515-7516
Let the Phone Save Steps

FLOWERS
Fruit, Vegetables
Member F. T. D.
BRATTLE SQ. FLORISTS
29 Brattle Street
Univ. 10116

Ford
New Ford Improved 4 and V8
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

THE HARVARD SERVICE STATION, *Inc.*
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
Brake Service Storage Tires and Tubes
Lubrication Batteries
Washing and Polishing
PAN-AM Gasoline and Motor Oils
Just Around the Corner in Brattle Square
PORter 1500
"AT THE TWO WHITE TOWERS"

Consult Us About
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 19 Boylston Street
Established 1891 Tel. University 1697

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

F. L. Drury & Son Co.
800 MAIN STREET

Atwater Kent Radio
1932 MODEL
Better Than Ever
Lower Priced Than Ever
IVER JOHNSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
510 MAIN STREET Tel. 727

Yes—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester.

August Clearance Sale
of Coats, Suits and Dresses
The HILMA SHOPPE
390 MAIN STREET

Jackson's Tea House
1¼ miles west of Ayer on Route 2
Chicken, Duck, Steak Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
Cabins with good beds
MRS. SAADA JACKSON, Proprietor

F. H. LANE CO.
SAXON-WEAVE SUITS
and ARROW TRUMP SHIRTS
Are a Fine Combination.
New Wearables at Every Desired Price.

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

SUPER VALSPAR
GRUENER'S HARDWARE
85 MAIN STREET Phone 305

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

WILSON
Tire & Battery Service
Norwalk Tires—Perrine Batteries
87 SUMMER STREET Tel. 720

BROOKS'
THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
Restaurant and Gift Shop
MAIN STREET AT OLIVER

J. C. MERCER
Successor to "RUBLEE'S"
Pen and Pencil Sets
Magnifying Glasses
412 MAIN STREET Tel. 771

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
992 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating.
Articles called for and delivered free.

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

FITCHBURG SAVINGS BANK
Interest payable quarterly
January, April, July and October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

FRAMINGHAM

FOR QUALITY
MEATS GROCERIES
Fresh Vegetables Daily
KENNEDY'S MARKET
FREE DELIVERY Dial 4349
220 WAVERLY STREET

Visit Our Store and See
OUR SPECIAL VALUES
on
CUSTOMER'S DAY
AUGUST 11
HENRY L. SAWYER CO.
CONCORD STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 MAIN ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The WHITE GULL
F. S. CHADBOURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVE., Route 121, Gloucester
SHORE DINNERS
STEAK AND CHICKEN
A La Carte Service Telephone 1148-M

For CANDIES
of the better quality, for ice cream made on premises from heavy cream, and lunch served from a clean kitchen, go to
RANSELLEAR TOWLE, 118 Main St.
We use Dri Ice for packing service.

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Jantzen Bathing Suits
REDUCED
In all the wanted shades and styles for Men and Women
The $5.00 suit is now reduced to $3.85
Straw Hats ⅓ Price
Panama Hats Reduced to $3.85
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
(The Live Store)
60-62 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.

BOND CLEANERS
9 MAIN STREET Phone 3226
Work Called for and Delivered

Individual Family Laundry
General Launderers
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

For Safety, Economy and Comfort
Burn Our
Reading Anthracite Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
14 Middlesex Street, BRADFORD
CASSIUS P. SMITH, *Prop.* Tel. 44

CORSETS LINGERIE
Philbrook-McKenney Shop
Incorporated
Martha B. McKenney, *Mgr.*
64 MERRIMACK STREET
Primrose House Toilet Preparations
Tel. 1352

HOLYOKE

BIAS CUT
COSTUME SLIPS
Pink and White—sizes 32 to 46
Very Special $1.00 and $1.98
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Musebeck Shoes
Are Designed Scientifically
They Give Perfect Foot Support and Comfort, $8.00
N. BAIL, 168 High Street

Good Clothes for Every Man
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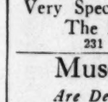

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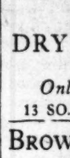
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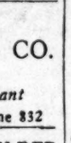

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Rime-o-Grams No. 12

Famous Women

Published: July 8, 1932

ANSWERS:

1.
Where tulips and windmills
Add charm to the scene,
A lady has reigned
Since the age of eighteen.
(Queen Wilhelmina)

2
This Colonial lady
With Biblical name,
Was the wife of a hero
Of undying fame.
(Martha Washington)

3.
With message so vital
And vision so high,
She labored unceasing
To make the states dry.
(Frances Willard)

4.
Some islands she governed
Far out in the sea;
Was deposed from her throne;
Wrote "Farewell to thee."
(Queen Liliuokalani)

5.
Some give her high praise
And some criticize.
She surrendered her crown
And her mate lost a prize.
(Empress Josephine)

WINNERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Peyton, El Paso, Texas.
Miss Alice E. Roper, Boston.
Miss D S. Tausch, Akron, O.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Miss D. S. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, O.
Mrs. E. F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Miss Lucille Schlereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Laura Schlereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
C. W. Steves, Washington.

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hackneyed expressions (Miss L. D. H., who, observing the Feature Editor's contrition as he published a letter which called for suitable substitutes when trite and overworked phrases were listed, was moved to come to the rescue with a note on the subject.)—Her statement follows:

Hackneyed expressions are used by the mentally indolent (on the subject of language). The cure is mental industry.

To call attention by listing the hackneyed expressions is as far as the reformer should go. To list the corrections would be to *confirm the mental indolence.*

The habitual user of overworked words is aided best by persistent effort to find the exact word to fit the thought, and to finally take a delighted interest in the adventure.

The "Word a Day" is doing so admirable a work that I hope it will continue to stimulate linguistic endeavor. As a former specialist in English, I believe with Sir Walter Scott that we should "set them on the scent, and let them puzzle it out."

The "Word a Day" has a large mission in correcting the parroting that gives evidence of dull or careless thinking and quoting.

Ah, such a relief!

Thus encouraged, we proceed with the posting of a few more candidates for a long vacation, selected from lists submitted by R. E. L. and Mrs. D. K.:

Dying to go
Champing at the bit
Fresh as a daisy
Cool as a cucumber
Music to my ears
Treading on his toes
Slick as a whistle
Ring leader
Long suit
Lion's share
Not on your life
No bones about it
As sure as you're born
Took my ere
On his own hook

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 24

Cathedrals and Temples

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
In the center of Russia
A citadel stands,
Where once czars were crowned;
Now in Soviet hands.

2.
This New York cathedral,
French Gothic in style,
Is named for a saint
Of the Emerald Isle.

3.
Of Byzantium's art,
The highest expression;
Justinian's pride
Till the Turks took possession

4.
Nearing completion,
In beauty transcendent;
It adds to Manhattan
A glory resplendent.

5.
An old Aztec temple
Once stood on the site
Where now tall twin towers
Reveal Spanish might.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 24."

Brevities

Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter: Why is it that the man who informs you how international debts can be paid is the same fellow who owes you $7?

Ohio State Journal: Those new-type houses which can be erected in four days may be a novelty, but what this country needs is houses which can be paid for in somewhat less than a lifetime.

In Lighter Vein

Like Dad

A wealthy real estate operator had given his little girl a splendidly equipped doll's house. On his return after a week's absence, he asked her how she liked it.

"It's very nice, Daddy."

"But where is it?" he inquired, not seeing it anywhere around the nursery.

"Oh, I rented it furnished to Cousin Betty for 50 cents a week."—*Boston Transcript.*

Story Without Words

First Waitress: "And Nan asked him if the grapefruit was juicy."

Second Waitress: "Did he answer?"

First Waitress: "No, but she read the answer in his eyes."

Not a Thumb in Sight!

"Bothered much by hitchhikers when you're out riding?"

"Not now. Tried a new plan. As soon as I get out of town I show the sign 'Taxi' on my car."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BY CONTINUALLY looking upwards, our minds will themselves grow upwards.
—DR. ARNOLD

The Children's Corner

Silas and the Coal Cart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SILAS was a gray horse with a dappled neck. He belonged to a man who had a coal business, and his work was to pull one of the big coal carts.

The driver of the coal cart was called Mac. Mac was a very lazy man. He didn't care a bit what he or Silas or the cart looked like. His one thought was to get done as soon as possible and go home to bed. His face was always dirty. He said it was no use washing it because it would only get dirty again. The cart was a very grimy-looking thing, too, and the brasses that Silas wore were never polished, nor was his harness.

Silas, however, never thought about Mac, or the cart, or the harness. He knew he had something to pull, and so he pulled it, and being a big, strong horse, he got over the ground at a quick speed.

Anyone seeing Silas coming along could not fail to notice him because he stepped so well, and arched his neck, and held his head with the best horse on the road. It was a strange sight—the dirty cart, with Mac perched up on the front as black as any piece of coal himself, and Silas, beneath the dull harness and brasses, stepping along like a horse in a show.

"What a shame to put a horse like that to drag such a poor cart!" people would think as they watched Silas lifting his knees and going carefully round the corners as if he had a royal coach behind him. But Silas had no idea that people were pitying him. When quite a young horse he had been trained how to move in harness, how to lift his feet and keep his head back, and respond to the slightest touch of the reins; and although Mac's touch was not in the least like the one he had at first been used to, it made no difference to him.

One day Silas found himself drawn up close to another horse while Mac was unloading the coal.

"I say," said the other horse, "when are they going to smarten you up?"

"Smarten me up?" questioned Silas.

"You're a bit of a mess, aren't you," the other horse went on. "Just look at yourself."

"I can't," said Silas, wondering what was coming next.

"No, with those blinkers on I suppose you can't," said the other horse. "But I can. I never saw a more uncared-for horse in my life. What's the matter with you, and your cart, and your boss?"

"I don't know," Silas answered in a perplexed voice. "I didn't know I was like that. I thought—"

But at that moment the other horse's driver picked up the reins and off he went.

Silas felt desperately unhappy. He tried to look over his shoulder to see what kind of a cart he really had been dragging, but he couldn't quite manage it. And then he heard Mac climbing up to his perch and knew that he must go on.

As he went down the road he felt horribly ashamed. "An uncared-for mess," that's what the other horse had called him. He thought everyone must be looking at him and thinking what a shocking sight he was, and for a moment his neck sank forward and he failed to lift his knees.

And then he gave his mane a shake and tossed his head, and stepped out so beautifully that a gentleman on the pavement stood still to look at him.

"That's a fine horse," he said to his friend. "Much too good for that job. Take down the name of the firm—it's on the side of the cart. I'd like to know more about him."

And so it happened that the gentleman bought Silas and he was set to draw a very special cart, all newly painted, with lovely yellow wheels; and when he pranced down the roadway in his glittering harness people pointed him out and said what a fine stepper he was.

But Silas didn't think of the cart, nor of his driver, nor of his harness, he only knew that he had something to pull and must pull it to perfection.

What They Say

Viewpoint

"A magazine in London offered a prize for the most beautiful thought in the fewest words in the English language. The prize was awarded by a committee of eminent judges to a poor, crippled, hunch-backed girl. This is what she wrote: 'Some people are always complaining because there are thorns on rose bushes. I am always happy because there are roses on thorn bushes.'"—*Dr. Bruce Brown.*

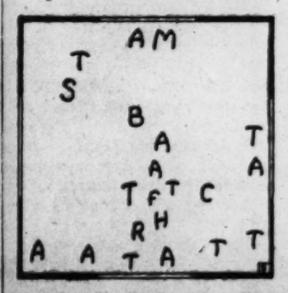
A Sign of the Times

"The emotions, worry, fear, hate and jealousy, affect every cell in the body. Some organs are stimulated; some inhibited; all are disturbed; waste products are increased; foundations of certain characteristics of human diseases are laid." — *Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland Clinic.*

High Living Standards

"Stand by high living standards from honest and productive labor and set your face firmly against extravagance from dishonest and unproductive gains." — *Owen D. Young.*

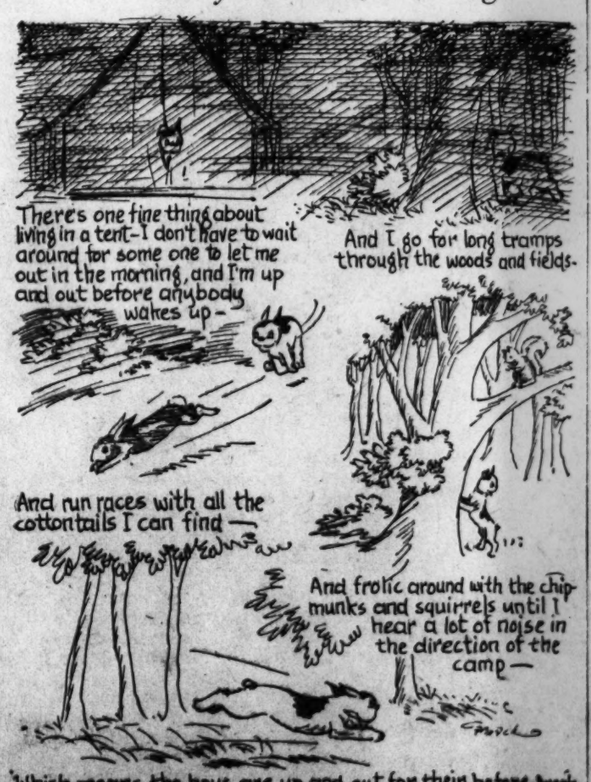
Separated Words Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With three straight lines, divide this puzzle so that in each space you will have a word. There are seven words in all. Draw the lines lightly, until you are sure you are right.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


There's one fine thing about living in a tent—I don't have to wait around for some one to let me out in the morning, and I'm up and out before anybody wakes up—
And I go for long tramps through the woods and fields.
And run races with all the cottontails I can find—
And frolic around with the chipmunks and squirrels until I hear a lot of noise in the direction of the camp—
Which means the boys are up and out for their before-break fast swim—and away I go to join them—

Drawn By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The "Stimson Doctrine" Goes South

WHEN History writes her brief page for 1932, August 3 may stand out as a red-letter day. It may be recorded as the date upon which the "Stimson Doctrine" was applied to the Western Hemisphere. The potential importance of the declaration by nineteen American nations that they "will not recognize any territorial arrangement" of the Gran Chaco dispute "which has not been obtained by peaceful means" is not easy to exaggerate.

For this declaration is virtually a repetition of the definition of American policy in the Sino-Japanese clash given to Nanking and Tokyo by Secretary Stimson last January and later adopted by more than twoscore countries in the League of Nations Assembly. And use now of this policy—which has come to be known as the "Stimson Doctrine"—in relation to the long-standing controversy between Paraguay and Bolivia indicates that it is being built up as a bulwark of the Pact of Paris.

Indeed, this application of the doctrine is in some ways more important than the issue to which it is applied. For not only does it set a precedent for future handling of disputes between the American nations; it employs in the Western Hemisphere a method which has been formally accepted by most of the world. Unlike the Monroe Doctrine, which has impeded American and European coöperation, the Stimson Doctrine facilitates it. And most of all, its employment now further develops the procedure of moral pressure instead of armed force in preserving peace.

With the friends of peace turning more and more away from sanctions which involve war as a means of keeping the peace, every additional use of such methods as the Stimson Doctrine becomes important. Yet the ultimate importance of such methods depends on their success. The value of even a world-wide frown upon the use of war as an instrument of international policy has not been proved.

The League of Nations and the United States joined, under the Stimson Doctrine, in telling Japan that they would recognize no settlement of the Manchurian question obtained by other than peaceful means. So far this "frown" has not been effective. Japan is staying in Manchuria. More, she is extending her position there. Actually she is violating the Pact of Paris. Will the added legal barrier raised by the Stimson Doctrine stop her? Will it restrain Paraguay and Bolivia? Will it halt any nation after war passions have been inflamed?

Probably not. But neither would any ordinary threat of sanctions. And if this denial of any fruits to aggression can be established as a recognized part of international morality, it may well cause nations to think twice before entering upon war. Then it would have an opportunity to operate before war passions were aroused. But it will have value only as it is enforced. If the nations say they will not recognize warlike gains and then recognize them, the Stimson Doctrine will be worse than useless.

There is little danger of such a thing happening in the Gran Chaco. But there is much danger of it happening in Manchuria. What would that mean? It would mean one law for the little nations, another law—or no law—for the big nations. The Stimson Doctrine is useful in an emergency. The League used it as a face-saver in the Far East. It has the value of keeping the issue open for settlement after passions have cooled. Yet it has also the drawback of opening new issues, as President Lowell of Harvard has pointed out.

It tends, as does the Pact of Paris, to "freeze" the status quo. It would perpetuate boundaries, regardless of shifts in national needs and powers. It would crystallize the present in a world where today's justice becomes tomorrow's injustice. But this ban on the use of war to accomplish readjustments can be made effective if it is followed by equally positive efforts to achieve necessary changes peaceably. The barring of war's machinery implies the use of peace machinery. The Pact of Paris leads direct to the door of the World Court. The Stimson Doctrine takes the nations straight down the path toward a workable consultative pact and real arbitration.

Practical Flying Records

ALL aviation speed records are interesting; not all are really significant. The breaking of the record between two distant cities by some intrepid flier is news that stirs the adventurous imagination of millions. All over the world people follow with breathless fascination the story of ocean fliers or globe circlers. But—what is their practical value?

Such flights are excellent tests of the pilots' courage and ability. They show, experimentally, the tremendous time-saving possibilities of aviation. They are experiments, laboratory exercises, that are practical only as they demonstrate certain theories of flying, and point the way to aviation progress.

The recent records of a California transport company, however, show the present actualities of aerial transportation. Carrying six passengers, a transport flier flew the seventy miles from San Francisco to Sacramento in 17 minutes—an average speed of 248 miles an hour. This same company announces a time reduction on its San Francisco to Los Angeles service to 1 hour 55 minutes. For the 348 miles its planes average 181 miles an hour—on a regular schedule listed in a time-table.

The experimental flights must go on, but it is these regular, high-speed schedules that will make the benefits of aviation available to the general public. Business men need constant, dependable service to prove for them the great virtues of flying to their business engagements. The aviation companies that use the results of the experiments in everyday business deserve public tribute as well as the courageous experimenters.

A New Secretary of Commerce

MR. ROY D. CHAPIN, whom President Hoover has appointed United States Secretary of Commerce upon the resignation of Mr. Robert P. Lamont, brings to this important post an epitome of the energetic and forward-looking temperament of the nation's largest manufacturing industry and one of its largest exporters—the automotive industry.

Mr. Lamont unquestionably will be missed from the department and the Cabinet, for his service has been efficient and judicious, and his decision to return to private business was a surprise to virtually all the country except the White House. But his place will be ably filled by Mr. Chapin.

The new appointee is well known among automobile men as one of the most alert and progressive men in that fast-moving field. He started at the turn of the century with the Oldsmobile company as a photographer in sales promotion, soon became general sales manager, and left to head the Hudson Motor Car Company before he was thirty. Both in America and abroad he saw that improved roads were an indispensable accompaniment to the automobile if it was to become genuinely useful in building up neighborliness. He pioneered for roads and cars in such fields as Latin America, Morocco and Persia.

In these and other travels he has developed an international outlook which will make him unusually valuable both in the administration of his department and as an adviser to President Hoover. Moreover, he brings from his manufacturing and selling associations a creed which he expressed a year and a half ago to Mr. Rufus Steele in an interview in the Monitor:

> The common plea that because production has outstripped consumption we must sharply reduce production is an economic mistake. A saner view is that we have reached a stage where we can produce a sufficiency of good things for millions of modest persons to possess more than they ever dreamed of having.

This is a point of view much needed in places of influence and authority in these times.

The "One-Drink" Driver

NEW light on the vexatious problem of drunken driving of motorcars is shed by data gathered from all sections of the country by highway research specialists. Put briefly, this new evidence indicates that a motorist in the early stages of intoxication is by far a greater menace than one more deeply in his cups.

The point is well made that the "one-drink" driver still apparently has full control of his arms and legs, and that it is impossible for him to sense the small but vital change which has taken place in his own ability to exercise the necessary complete and rapid muscular control. Not only has that change taken place, however, but such a motorist also has often taken on a decidedly unsocial mental attitude.

He becomes pugnacious and frequently offensive. Of greater import, his own estimate of his driving ability is raised to utterly fanciful heights. This results in the worst type of reckless driving. The "show-off" instinct is lifted to the highest level. All caution, all consideration for others is thrown to the winds.

On the other hand, a motorist who has imbibed so extravagantly that he is aware of his own helpless condition in many cases will if only for self-preservation refrain from taking the wheel himself.

The great potential danger of the "one-drink" driver, becoming increasingly clear to traffic authorities, is resulting in a new attitude. Heretofore this type of motorist has been treated with leniency in cases of traffic mishaps. That is being changed on the basis of evidence available to prove the wisdom and justice of assuming a substantially stricter official viewpoint.

It is a forward step in accident prevention and in the placing of blame where blame is due.

The Summer Theater Movement

SOMETHING there is in the living theater which "springs from a deep-rooted instinct and answers a deep human need, and hence it possesses the survival instinct," says Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton in the course of an article in the New York Times on the growing number of summer playhouses in America.

Significant, surely, is their multiplication during the last two years when shortened budgets have resulted in a reduction of many community activities. So much has the theater in Stockbridge, Mass., come to mean to the permanent and temporary residents of that section of the Berkshires that a score of individuals came forward and underwrote the present summer season of productions when the directors became doubtful of financial prospects.

All these summer theaters—forty or more of them dot the northern Atlantic states, for example—are in a sense subsidized, Mr. Eaton points out. The top flight of professional acting talent is to be found working for much less than these players' established Broadway salaries. This is a form of subsidy, with the players finding their full reward in the opportunity to keep working, for above all they are happiest then. More than this, the summer productions often offer opportunity for the player, who has been confined too largely to a narrow range of parts, to show for his own satisfaction, and for the benefit of visiting theatrical men, that he is not so limited in talent.

So these summer theaters are of double value, in the broadening opportunity they offer the players in the practice of their professions, and in the presentation to communities remote from New York of many of the best offerings of the preceding Broadway theater season. More than this, these communities witness the tryouts of many plays intended for later showing in New York. Last year, as this, the New York Repertory Company gave first performances of half a dozen offerings intended for metropolitan presentation. Recently, the oldest of these summer theaters—the Lakewood at Skowhegan, Maine—gave the first performance on any stage of a new play by Mr. Owen Davis.

These summer theaters represent in their public and players the manifestation of a real love for the drama. They are proof that the standardized product of the motion picture studios, however excellent technically, is no substitute for the interplay of expression between players and spectators in a theater of the acted play. The multiplication of these playhouses, in times not generally considered favorable for expansion, is proof of the value of the æsthetic and community service they are offering.

The Farm for Self-Sufficiency

THE fact, as indicated in the Monitor's recent survey of nation-wide unemployment relief costs, that such expenditures are proportionately lower in agricultural states than in industrial states, may not lead necessarily to the conclusion that the farm always is the safest retreat from such levies. It does indicate, however, that those areas lacking crowded cities and depending chiefly upon the soil for subsistence are not likely to suffer as much in times of widespread economic disturbance as the crowded industrial areas depending almost wholly upon commerce in manufactured goods.

The number of unemployed and the total and per capita costs of relief show this unmistakable line of demarcation between the farm and factory. Even apparent deviations, where a supposedly agricultural state is found to have a high relief cost total, are usually explainable by the fact that the state concerned is dependent upon industry because of its lumber or mining and thus has had unemployment.

The majority of farmers own their homes—that is, their farms—though tenant farming is more widespread than it should be and though the "owned" farm often is heavily mortgaged. The farmer buys his conveniences and luxuries, if he has a sufficient surplus, but the two necessities, food and shelter, he has generally at his call, no matter what the economic graph may show. He may not be able to make enough profit from his wheat to buy all those conveniences and luxuries so desirable, and he may have difficulty in paying his taxes, but he is reasonably certain to grow enough food for his family and to have a roof over his head.

He may even supply part of his clothing from the farm. In other words, he is less dependent upon the rest of the world for his necessities than is his city brother. When the market drops, prices fall and trade diminishes, the city man, lacking funds earned usually by helping to supply conveniences and luxuries, has few if any other means of subsistence than the results of his own thrift. The farmer has food and shelter and some clothing, and through barter may be able to provide for most other wants, independent of charitable aid.

The world cannot expect to return wholly to the soil. Somewhere between extremes is a happy medium or balance. Perhaps the lessons of present difficulties will hasten discovery of this balance.

A Very Proper Name

SOME years ago a novel was dedicated to the grand old family of Smiths. The author explained to an inquiring reporter that the dedication indicated merely a quest for circulation. If all the Smiths in the world bought his book, then he would certainly be a rich man. Perhaps the Kellys are not so numerous as the Smiths, nor yet the Joneses, but they are certainly a prolific clan; otherwise the surname would not have been adopted for so many purposes, respectful and disrespectful.

Every wearer of a green necktie, it appears, is liable to be labeled a Kelly. Vaudevillists use it for their pert jokes. Songs are written about it. It has given a description to a particular game of pool, and supplied another of the many slang substitutes for the perfectly good word, "hat." In the mouths of the vulgar, every Irishman may become a Kelly in addition to his own name. Against these liberties a member of the clan has protested to a court in Brooklyn, not by way of seeking a restraint on these other users of his name, but as an excuse to rid himself of it. He pleaded with the judge to enable him to give his children a better chance than he had had, by allowing them to go through life as Kelletts.

In rejecting the petition, the judge held that the name "has been proven a title of honor and worth in almost every walk of life." He did not overstate the matter. The Kellys were ruling families in Erin a thousand years before Cromwell dispersed them. It would be difficult to say whether the sequestration of their estates or the anglicizing of their name was the worse hurt that the Kellys sustained at the hands of the English Roundheads. Mr. Kelly of Brooklyn would probably say the latter. For if the Kellys of the world had remained Ua Ceallaigh, there would have been no danger of the name's adoption for any other purpose than to designate the Ua Ceallaighs.

Editorial Notes

The Davenport (Iowa) publisher who is serving without pay as president of a reorganized bank will probably exercise even greater discrimination than in his own office when it comes to passing upon notes of doubtful interest.

Now that a Texas Technological College authority has proved "conclusively" that it doesn't rain frogs, many will wish that he could bring about similar nonexistence in this matter of hailing motorcars.

When hog prices went soaring recently it seemed quite natural that pig iron should be among the first to follow suit.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Presidential Fortunes—Economics vs. Politics in the Philippines

THE controversy between the publishers of Time—who also publish that palladium of plutocratic propaganda, Fortune—and certain of Mr. Hoover's friends over the dimensions of the President's own fortune seems to be taking the wrong course. It is not so very important whether a fortune of $4,000,000 ten years ago has shrunk to $700,000 today. A great many American fortunes have shrunk even more in fewer years, without their owners having given their attention exclusively—as has Mr. Hoover—to the service of the public.

What seems to me important is the propriety of journalists undertaking to ferret out and to exploit for their own profit the details of a gentleman's private fortune—its sources, its size and the uses he makes of it. Time, defending the accuracy but not the ethics of the Fortune article, says, "It represented diligent independent research from original sources, checked against data supplied by those who know the Hoover fortune best." But, after all, whose business was it?

American Presidents as a rule have not been rich men. From Cleveland to Hoover the only one who possessed independent means was Theodore Roosevelt, and he at all times found it necessary to supplement his small inherited income by literary work. McKinley, as is well known, was ruined by a friend for whom he had indorsed too generously, and was only saved from actual bankruptcy during his presidential campaign by the generosity of a group of friends headed by Mark Hanna and H. H. Kohlsaat who took over his indebtedness. Taft was largely dependent upon a brother for financial aid.

Wilson surrendered a college president's salary to enter politics, and sought a Carnegie pension to enable him to serve the public. It was denied, but it is probable that the great stimulus given to the sale of his "History of the United States" by his nomination saved him from actual financial embarrassment. Harding's Marion Star supplied him with a small income during his public life, but the price for which that otherwise inconspicuous journal sold after his passing puzzled most newspaper men. And certainly no one ever accused "Cal" Coolidge of possessing a bloated fortune.

Perhaps the tendency of voters to select comparatively poor men for the Presidency is changing. Should Hoover be beaten, the White House will have in Franklin Roosevelt the richest tenant who has yet occupied it.

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There is a tradition that Cameron Forbes, when Governor-General of the Philippines, responded to the declaration of a group of perfervid Filipino patriots that they were about to start for Washington to demand "immediate and unqualified independence": "You fellows better watch out. Congress is likely to give it to you."

The story sounds like Forbes who, as executive in the Philippines and Ambassador to Japan, was emphatically a realist and not easily humbugged.

It looks today as if some of the ardent Filipino patriots had begun to recognize the shrewdness of his viewpoint. When I was in Manila, leaders like Roxas or Osmena were quite positive that what they wanted was freedom, irrespective of the economic problem it would create. True, they suggested, when I expressed the opinion that the first result of freedom would be an American tariff on Filipino products, that the imposition of the tariff might be gradual. They thought that by distributing it over ten years the Filipinos would be given an opportunity to build up export markets in other countries. I observe that in the last few days, with Congress out of session, several Filipino spokesmen have been urging a recession from the program of immediate and absolute independence, and the substitution of a period during which the United States shall act as a wet nurse until the island industries are strong enough to go it alone.

Oddly enough, this clash between political independence earnestly desired and economic coöperation essential to business prosperity enters into the relations between the Irish Free State and Great Britain. Mr. de Valera may be ready to sacrifice British markets for Irish freedom just as the Filipino politicians were insistent upon freedom at the expense of markets. But the masses, in both islands, who do not draw salaries from political jobs, are a little doubtful of policies which threaten commercial disaster.

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The extent to which the Roosevelt managers rely upon the vote of the West and Southwest to overcome the very probable defection of New York may be judged from the extent to which they let "Jack" Garner speak in the campaign. His type of political oratory stirs hearts in Texas or Oklahoma much as does that of Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray. But it chills the enthusiasms of the East. Modern methods of communication complicate campaigning terribly. No one can be one thing to eastern conservatives and another to western radicals. Governor Roosevelt is likely to discover this fact if he makes that western speaking trip against which many of his shrewdest counselors have been advising.

The Pound Bunch of Violets

THE great ship was slowly moving down the river, and a young girl, leaning against the rail, with a bunch of violets in her hand, was trying to make out the figure of the young man to whom she had just bidden good-by. In June, after his graduation from college, he would come to Scotland, and they would be married. But that was five long months away, and now she could not distinguish him from the blurred mass of people on the dock. But the young man could see her, through his field glasses, and as he looked he saw her hold to her cheek the flowers he had given her.

He carried that picture with him, and two weeks later it gave him an idea. The following day was February 14, so he went to a florist shop and ordered a $5 bunch of violets to be presented as a valentine, via the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association, to the far-away lady of his heart.

This order, relayed by cable to the one florist in the small town where the girl lived, caused quite a flutter of excitement. Violets were cheap in Scotland. They were shipped from the Scilly Isles, and sold for 2d. a bunch. How many bunches, therefore, would be needed to make the required "pound bunch"? This was the question that exercised the townspeople when the amazing order was noised abroad. And why did the strange young man in America order so many of one kind of flower? If he was determined to spend so great a sum of money, why did he not choose a more expensive flower and have fewer of them?

The florist was in a quandary in regard to filling so large an order on the instant. Five shillings' worth of violets would have been a job to deliver, but four times that! Even the wholesale house would not have so many at this time of day. He wondered if it was quite respectable? It smacked a wee bit of the wild doings he had heard tell of among stage folk. Maybe it was all right in America, though. They seemed to have queer notions about the value of money over there. Thinking in terms of dollars was a squandersome habit. He hoped it "didna augur ill for the lass's future." He had "kenned her ever since she was a bit bairn."

Just then his neighbor, returned from Glasgow the previous evening, stopped in to tell about his trip. They talked over the matter of the American order, and the neighbor proposed a plan. In the principal streets of Glasgow, he said, there were girls with trays in front of them filled with flowers for sale. Why not send a laddie there and have him buy all the violets he could find. A shilling would pay his train fare.

So the boy was dispatched, and when he returned some hours later, the large hamper he carried was fragrant with purple blooms. They were inspected at the shop, and then the same boy delivered them.

"Flowers for Miss Jean," he said to the maid at the door. "And I'm to tell her about them."

The maid looked askance at the huge basket that might have held laundry, but she went in search of her "young laddy."

"There's a laddie doon the stair," she told her, "and he had a great muckle straw kist that he says is flowers for you."

Puzzled, the girl went to the door and heard the explanation.

"I'm to tell you that your young man in America wanted a pound bunch of violets delivered to you. But it canna be done. This is the best we could do—15s. 6d. worth. And I was told to ask if ye wouldna like some flowering plants for the extra money."

The girl, understanding the ways of the people she had grown up among, and loving them, bróke into a trill of laughter at the economical hint contained in the last sentence. She gave the boy a coin, and promised to come into the shop some day soon. Then she opened the hamper, and held her breath.

M. G. G.

Notes From Paris

Fish Protect Water Lilies

THE tropical hothouses of the Jardin des Plantes—the Paris Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens—contain specimens of many plants found in the French colonies. Recently the "world's largest flower," the Victoria Regia—a species of water lily—bloomed in one of the hothouses. Last year this plant, which is grown in water heated to between 24° and 30° centigrade, was destroyed by algæ—in this case fresh-water weed—which also thrives in water kept at this temperature. In order to prevent such an accident happening again this year, little inch-long tropical fish which are great eaters of algæ were put into the water, which as a further precaution was changed every day.

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Chopin Exhibit

Chopin, though Polish by nationality, was a Parisian by choice and residence. The Polish Library here recently held a Chopin exhibition. Portraits, autographs, musical manuscripts, letters and many things which belonged to the great composer and which recall different stages of his career were shown.

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Richelieu At Richelieu

Probably most Parisians remember Cardinal Richelieu, a famous minister of Louis XIII, as the builder of one of the principal monuments of Paris, the Palais Royal. It was there that Richelieu lived at the end of his career, and probably very few Parisians knew until recently that the Cardinal also had constructed an entire little village in the Loire Valley where, it is said, he hoped to make his home. This quiet village, which bears the name of Richelieu, came into the limelight recently on the occasion of the dedication there of a statue of Richelieu. This statue is one which had long stood in the cour d'honneur at the Château of Versailles. It was removed, with many others, in the course of the reconstruction being carried out at the château by the Rockefeller Foundation.

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Paris Honors American

When France's capital wishes to render special homage to one of its friends or benefactors, it confers upon him the title of "Citizen of Paris." Benjamin Franklin was thus honored, and so was President Wilson. Recently the municipal council voted to bestow the title on Mr. Edward Tuck, an American who has resided here for 42 years. Among the many proofs of his friendship for France is the magnificent collection of works of art presented to the city of Paris and housed in the Petit Palais.

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Taxis Tangle Paris Traffic

About nine out of every ten cars in the numerous traffic tangles which block the streets of Paris during rush hours seem to be taxis. But although the preponderance of taxis in these traffic jams is obvious to any observer, he is obliged to conclude that it must be due to the Parisian cabman's apparent love for getting into an inextricable tangle rather than to numerical predominance; for a recent count showed a total of only 19,572 taxis in Paris, while the total number of cars in and around the city is well over 200,000. The same count revealed that the number of licensed taxi drivers in Paris is 66,000—more than three times as many drivers as cabs. One explanation given for this was that the Parisian looks on taxi-driving as a sort of unemployment insurance and he provides himself with a license so that when other employment is lacking, he will always have a remunerative calling to fall back on.